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CONCERN OVER NEGATIVE U.S. ATTITUDES ON DISARMAMENT ISSUES

LD111021 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 5, 1 Feb 80 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Priorities of World Politics"]

[Text] Another round of the talks on reducing armed forces and armaments in central Europe is to begin in Vienna at the end of January. It is planned to continue the talks on a complete and general ban on nuclear weapons tests at the start of February in Geneva.

Disarmament Committee sessions will be held at the same place and time.

The question arises: How will the U.S. delegates behave at these talks? The U.S. President has "frozen" ratification of the SALT II treaty. Won't the Washington "freeze" spread to other spheres of disarmament? These fears have emerged because Washington--outraged that world events are not developing as the White House ordains--has begun to place obstructions on the most important lines of communication between West and East. They have been fed by the American press reports that James Carter, who promised at his inauguration 3 years ago to seek to "remove all nuclear weapons from the face of the earth," now rejects any attempts to "beat swords into plowshares."

It may be that Washington has decided to put out feelers to see how its allies and the international public would react to the slowdown of disarmament talks. The reaction has been unfavorable. The predominant opinion is this: the more complex and dangerous the world situation is, the more pressing moves to limit the arms race must be. In his State of the Union Message to Congress the President did not dare burn the bridges leading to disarmament. Yes, he realizes--he cannot help realizing--the overall importance of this problem: "All that humanity has achieved to date, all that we are seeking to accomplish, as well as mankind itself can be annihilated in an instant--in the catastrophe of a nuclear war." But merely to be aware of the danger of catastrophe is still a long way from everything that is needed. It is clearly necessary to make policy and handle international talks in such a way as to work toward averting the menacing danger.

How does the present U.S. course look from this viewpoint? The "arms control process" is relegated to last place among the five main goals for the eighties proclaimed in the President's message. The matter of ratifying the SALT II treaty is again in last place on the list of eight bills prepared by the administration while the buildup of military might and the approval of appropriations for the Pentagon feature in the forefront of all the White House's deeds and thoughts. Those are now the priorities in Washington's policy.

What is on the agenda of the American Congress, which has resumed work, is not "arms control" but uncontrolled armament. A real militarist boom. In the assessment of Democratic Party Senator George McGovern, "a deplorable return to a cold war atmosphere" is taking place on Capitol Hill.

Fortunately it is not the White House or the Capitol that determine the political weather in the world. The world has already breathed more freely in the atmosphere of detente. The world does not want to plunge once again into confrontation and enmity. The world has linked its fate with the hope of disarmament and has no intention of once again teetering on the brink of war in the company of the Washington "hawks."

Toward the end of his career the last American president tried to erase the word "detente" from the vocabulary of world politics. To no avail. And if the current President did not deem it necessary even to mention it in his message, this does not mean detente will cease to exist. The Soviet Union and its allies advocate detente and disarmament. The international workers and national liberation movement advocate them. Even the peoples of the countries whose leaders are encroaching on the foundations of international stability or are pandering to Washington in this, advocate detente and disarmament. Finally, all reasonable, peace-loving people advocate them, while those who are trying to vent their annoyance and irritation on detente and disarmament and on peaceful cooperation between East and West resemble the ruler who ordered the sea to be flogged.

Detente and disarmament have been and remain vital requirements and goals of mankind and so they are priorities of world politics. The realities of the nuclear age will eventually strike everyone whose senses have been fogged by the fever of hegemonism and militarism.

USSR, U.S., BRITISH DELEGATIONS MEET AT TEST BAN TALKS

LD071620 Moscow TASS in English 1545 GMT 7 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Geneva, February 7, TASS--The delegations of the USSR, the United States and Britain at the talks on the deafting of a treaty on the general and complete prohibition of nuclear weapons tests had a meeting here today.

CHEMICAL WEAPONS PROHIBITION TALKS IN GENEVA RESUME

LD111752 Moscow TASS in English 1748 GMT 11 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Geneva, February 11, TASS--Bilateral talks on the prohibition of chemical weapons were resumed between the delegations of the USSR and the USA here today.

The two sides are considering questions relating to the preparation of concerted joint proposal which is to be submitted to the Disarmament Committee.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS MEETING OF SOCIALIST PARLIAMENTARIANS

LD121117 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Feb 80 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[TASS report: "For the Sake of Peace and Security"]

[Text] Sofia, 8 February--A consultative meeting of representatives of the parliamentary groups of Bulgaria, Hungary, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV], the GDR, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY], the DPRK, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR and the CSSR was held here on 6-7 February. A delegation from the Lao People's Democratic Republic of Supreme People's Council participated as an observer.

The participants in the consultative meeting exchanged opinions on the results of the 66th conference of the interparliamentary union and interparliamentary symposium on questions of the environment in Europe. They discussed questions connected with preparation for the next session of the interparliamentary union's organs and the fourth interparliamentary conference on cooperation and security in Europe.

The representatives of the parliamentary groups voiced deep concern at the complication of the international situation as a result of interference by imperialist and reactionary forces in the internal affairs of other states and their policy of force and the threat of force in international relations. They stressed that the course these circles have taken toward increasing the arms race is a serious threat to the cause of detente, peace, and international cooperation.

The need was stated for resolute actions by the peoples, parliaments and parliamentarians and all progressive and democratic forces in order persistently to seek the consolidation of the process of detente, the consolidation of peace and security, and the development of cooperation in Europe and throughout the world.

Those taking part in the meeting paid great attention to questions of security in Europe. They indicated the danger of the NATO decision, taken under U.S. pressure, to produce new types of U.S. nuclear missile weapons and to deploy them in a number of West European countries that has rendered negotiations on the question of medium-range nuclear weapons impossible. Note was made of the special topicality of the implementation of the Warsaw Pact states' proposal to convene a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe and of careful preparation for the forthcoming Madrid meeting of participants in the all-European conference and its holding in a constructive spirit.

At the meeting the importance was stressed of continuing the struggle to achieve a just, all-embracing settlement in the Near East, including the realization of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine, in accordance with existing UN decisions. The delegations from the parliamentary groups of Bulgaria, Hungary, the SRV, the GDR, the PDRY, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, the USSR and the CSSR stated their solidarity with the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] and assessed highly the efforts of its leadership and the entire Afghan people in defending the DRA's national independence and territorial integrity and the gains of the April revolution.

There was an exchange of information on international ties between the parliaments and parliamentary groups of the socialist countries represented at the meeting.

The consultative meeting's work took place in a businesslike, comradely atmosphere.

COMMITTEE ON MATERIAL, TECHNICAL SUPPLY MEETS IN MOSCOW

LD110931 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Jan 80 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Committee Session"]

[Text] The 10th session of the CEMA Committee on Cooperation in the Material and Technical Supply Sphere took place in Moscow on 21-25 January. Delegations from Bulgaria, Hungary, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the GDR, the Republic of Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR and the CSSR took part in its work. The committee examined questions relating to the implementation of long-term targeted programs for cooperation in the sphere of the rational and economical utilization of material resources and approved a work plan for 1980-1981 and also the main guidelines for economic, scientific and technical cooperation between CEMA members in the material and technical supply sphere for 1981-1985 and preliminarily up to 1990. There was a discussion of the question of giving assistance in organizing a study center for the training and further training of material and technical supply cadres for the Mongolian State Committee for Material and Technical Supply. The session took place in an atmosphere of friendship and full mutual understanding.

CEMA, YUGOSLAVIA DISCUSS NUCLEAR POWER STATION EQUIPMENT

LD110933 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Jan 80 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--The second session of the intergovernmental commission for the general coordination of cooperation between interested CEMA countries and Yugoslavia in implementing the agreement on multilateral international production sharing and specialization and the reciprocal supply of nuclear power station equipment was held in Moscow 29-30 January. The session was chaired by V. Novikov, permanent chairman of the commission and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. The intergovernmental commission examined questions relating to the implementation of the agreement on multilateral international production sharing and specialization and the reciprocal supply of nuclear power station equipment, including the progress to date in fulfilling the targets for making equipment for 440-megawatt units and preparing for the production of equipment of 1,000-megawatt units. The commission session was held in an atmosphere of friendship and complete mutual understanding.

CEMA BODY DISCUSSES ENVIRONMENTAL QUESTIONS IN MOSCOW

LD111601 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Feb 80 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--An extraordinary session of the CEMA Committee on Scientific and Technical Cooperation has taken place in Moscow. Representatives from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR and the CSSR took part in it. Questions were examined connected with the organizations of cooperation in implementing the convention and resolution on cross-border atmospheric pollution over large distances and also the declaration on low-waste and waste-free production techniques and on the utilization of waste products, adopted last year in Geneva at the all-European summit-level conference on cooperation in the environmental conservation sphere. Questions of developing cooperation between CEMA and the UN Environment Program (UNEP), were also examined. Decisions were adopted on the said questions and appropriate organizational measures were elaborated for the implementation of the aforementioned documents. The session took place in a businesslike, friendly atmosphere.

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION--QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS'

LD082300 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 8 Feb 80 LD

["International Situation--Questions and Answers" program presented by Valeriy Kosovan, all-union radio foreign policy commentator; with Oleg Nikolayevich Anichkin, international affairs journalist; Anatoliy Andreyevich Krasikov, TASS political observer; and Academician Aleksey Leontyevich Narochnitskiy, director of the Institute of History of the USSR]

[Excerpts] [Kosovan] Good morning, esteemed comrades. As usual I would like to begin today's broadcast with a brief review of letters received by us. The major part of our correspondence deals with the latest speech made by Carter, the U.S. President.

U.S. Policy Toward USSR

I will remind you that speaking before the Congress, the President declared so-called retaliatory measures in connection with the events in Afghanistan. They include the freezing of the SALT II treaty, refusal to supply the Soviet Union with quite a number of goods, including grain--although some contracts on this have already been concluded --the cessation of negotiations with our country on a number of bilateral relations, and the ending of cultural, scientific and other contacts. You, esteemed comrades, in your letters qualify these actions as a challenge to the vital interest on the peoples and a threat to the peaceful future of the world.

I will quote several extracts. This is what (Pavel Ivanovich Zotov), an agronomist from Arzamas in Gorkovskaya Oblast, writes: I was revolted by Carter's statement on the necessity to safeguard American interests by all possible means. More than that, it was made when an armada of U.S. warships is concentrated in the region of the Near and Middle East. In essence, Carter is undertaking another adventure, which could have the gravest consequences.

(Yevgeniy Nikolayevich Meteshenko) from Kalinin writes: I am extremely indignant at the U.S. President's policy toward our country and other countries. The policy from the position of strength and flagrant pressure on the Soviet Union and other socialist countries proved a failure a long time ago.

Is it worthwhile bringing the methods and methods and measures from the arsenal of the cold war to life again? writes Comrade Bolitskiy from the small town of Zarechniy in Sverdlovskaya Oblast.

Letters protesting against the present course of the Washington administration have been sent to us by (Vakulchuk) from Yelets in Lipetskaya Oblast, (Danilchenko) from the village of Portnichi in Kiyevskaya Oblast, and many others.

[Anichkin] Valeriy Ivanovich, I believe the letters you have quoted quite fully reflect the public reaction to the latest steps of the U.S. administration.

[Kosovan] Excuse me, Oleg Nikolayevich. First I want to introduce you to our radio listeners: Oleg Nikolayevich Anichkin is an international affairs journalist and a permanent participant in our broadcasts.

Oleg Nikolayevich, at the moment the United States of America, referring to the events in Afghanistan, is striving to justify its reversion to the times of the cold war with all its attributes, including noisy propaganda campaigns.

[Anichkin] You are quite right. The events in Afghanistan are just a pretext for Washington to justify its various military or diplomatic actions which it was not so easy for them to carry out quite recently. The matter has gone so far that they are trying--after the event--to whitewash their actions, which cannot be considered as well founded and cannot be justified by any means. Here is an example. Recently, Cyrus Vance, U.S. Secretary of State, in an interview with the New York TIMES stated that in view of the events in Afghanistan there is now no basis for negotiations on the reduction of military activities in the Indian Ocean. The events in Afghanistan have nothing to do with it. It is a well-known fact that the negotiations about the Indian Ocean were suspended by the U.S. side before the April 1978 revolution took place in Afghanistan. Washington rejected a continuation of the negotiations probably because the Pentagon was working out quite different plans aimed not at the diminution of military activities in the Indian Ocean but at an expansion of them.

Middle East Situation

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, it is apparent that in the Near and Middle East, the United States has created an unprecedented concentration of forces. There is also talk of returning to the idea of setting up a militarist bloc in this region.

[Anichkin] One can safely assume this. In any event, the facts that are available confirm it. I shall list them. There are now more than 20 U.S. warships concentrated in the area of the Persian Gulf and the Arabian Sea. The complement of aircraft carriers varies between 2 and 3 with each carrying up to 100 combat aircraft. In the same region, there are up to 16,000 servicemen on these ships ready to go into action at any moment. The so-called quick response corps is also destined for use in this region. The idea of creating this corps originated as long ago as 1973 under the Nixon-Kissinger administration. Then, the Arab countries you will remember --the oil-producing ones--for the first time resorted to an oil embargo with the aim of bringing decisive pressure to bear on the United States and other countries which were supporting the Israeli aggressors. This idea is now rapidly being put into practice in spite of the fact that the main opponent of Tel Aviv at that time, Egypt, is now firmly enmeshed in the American-Israeli net.

You are right to say that the knocking together of a new military-political alliance in this region is now in progress--one which will be under the auspices and full control of the United States. Let me quote a statement in the New York TIMES. It says: The United States has long been working on the idea of creating a new pro-Western alliance in the Near East intended to replace the defunct CENTO bloc.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, there has been talk recently of a wider framework for the sphere of this bloc's activity.

[Anichkin] That is so. This is, of course, not only a matter concerning the Near Eastern, but also the Middle Eastern, countries. American diplomats, representatives of the Pentagon and the CIA, are already working toward the setting up of such a military bloc as that of which you spoke. In the first place, with the aid of the propaganda media, an attempt is being made to justify the need for one--for the defense, as they say, of the so-called vital interests of the United States in this region. But the United States vital interests are oil, cheap raw materials and cheap labor. In the second place, a group of countries is being selected as a basis for the creation of such a bloc.

The current attempt to take control of a broad area of the Persian Gulf is in effect a rehash of the notorious Baghdad Pact, later named CENTO. It was set up in accordance with the Eisenhower doctrine, and pursued two aims: to defend reactionary regimes ruling in the Near and Middle East and to counteract the liberation struggle of the peoples in this region. The aim of exerting pressure on the socialist states was also pursued. This bloc was a weapon in the geopolitical policy of the U.S. ruling circles. It was a connecting link between NATO and another military-political bloc, SEATO, in Southeast Asia.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, these aims were apparently served by the trip to Pakistan by Brzezinski, presidential adviser for national security affairs, and Christopher, deputy secretary of state.

[Anichkin] Not these aims alone. Primarily, the President's adviser, as is apparent from American press reports, was interested in setting up in Pakistan with the assistance of China and a number of other countries a bridge head for waging undeclared war against Afghanistan. He was interested in finding out exactly how American aid to Pakistan would be expended, from the viewpoint of exerting all possible support to the mercenaries located on Pakistani territory near the Afghan border. He even visited Pakistani forces encampments in tne Khyber Pass area on the Pakistani-Afghan border.

According to the American press, the White House is actively considering plans for sending its own armed forces into Pakistan. During the American-Pakistani talks, the New York TIMES reports--quoting one of the members of the U.S. delegation--various plans were discussed for action with the participation of American forces. This refers to plans which provide initially for the sending to Pakistan as one operation [razovaya opravka v Pakistan], so to speak, of American forces and particularly the use of American warships and combat aircraft of the naval and airbases there, with the subsequent strengthening of the American military presence in the country, again under the pretext of defending the United States' vital interests. All this shows that during Brzezinski's talks in Islamabad, the question of setting up a so-called security structure in this region was discussed.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, it would be interesting to know just what the term security structure means in the American dictionary in connection with the current situation.

[Anichkin] It seems to me that this question answers itself. Of course Washington is working for the knocking together of a military bloc using as a basis Pakistan. This ignores the will of the Pakistani people, who do not want their fate dealt with in such cavalier fashion, dragging it into a dangerous venture. The United States and the Pakistani leadership are obviously little bothered by the alarm of neighboring countries, which see a great threat to the region as a result of the conversion of Pakistan into a bridgehead for the United States' militarist schemes.

Indira Gandhi, prime minister of India, in her speech in the Indian Parliament, spoke frankly of the Indian Government's concern at the way things are developing. She said, and I quote: We would not like to take a one-sided view of the situation in this region. A build-up of military might is going on in the Indian Ocean. There is a whole armada of warships in the Arabian Sea. Pakistan is being transformed into a military base. The United States is providing military assistance worth hundreds of millions of dollars. There is justified and legitimate alarm at the prospect of the creation in South Asia of a hotbed of dangerous tension.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, can one draw an analogy between the United States' actions in the past and what is being done now?

[Anichkin] Certainly one can. One can, in answering this question, to some degree also predict the result of such a policy. I remember that in 1947, President Truman, setting out his doctrine, also made use--as a pretext--of the mythical threat of Soviet intervention in Greece and Turkey. He declared that disorders could spread to the whole Middle East region and even to other regions. The terminology of the present U.S. President, as you see, is not distinguished for its originality. The coincidence, so to say, of the arguments simply shows the unchanging nature of the strategic aims of American imperialism. But times, as you well know, have radically changed. In claiming world supremacy, the U.S. ruling circles have either forgotten or do not want to take into account the lessons of the past. They take no account of reality and the present international situation. In Washington they forget that the balance of forces in the world has changed radically, and this must be taken into account. There's no getting away from it.

[Kosovan] Thank you, Oleg Nikolayevich.

Olympic Boycott

We return to your letters, esteemed comrades. A session of the International Olympic Committee [IOC] opens today at Lake Placid in the United States where the winter Olympics open in a few days' time. Sessions of this organization are held twice in an Olympic year, during the winter and summer Olympics.

First, a few words about the IOC itself. This international, nongovernmental sports association is the supreme management organ of the modern Olympic movement. The IOC was formed on 23 June, 1894. Its main task is the holding of the Olympic games, constantly improving them, helping the development of amateur sport and working for the strengthening of friendship between sportsmen of all countries. The USSR Olympics Committee was only recognized in 1951, and since 1952 Soviet sportsmen have taken part in the Olympic games. The IOC also determines the program for the Olympics and decides where they are to be held. As you know, the decision to hold the 1980 Olympics in Moscow was taken at the IOC session in Vienna in 1973.

The present IOC session at Lake Placid is taking place at a complex time. The United States has started a crude anti-Soviet campaign around the events in Afghanistan and is trying to put the question of holding the summer Olympics in Moscow in doubt. To this end, Washington is exerting pressure on the leaders of the IOC and on national Olympic committees, although this tactic is contrary to the Olympic Charter, which forbids making use of sports for political machinations. Therefore the sporting world is resolutely against any attempt to boycott the games in Moscow. Thus Lord Killanin, president of the IOC, called the removal of the games from Moscow unthinkable. Monique Berlioux, director of the IOC, said in Lake Placid that 24 out of 26 international sporting associations had already come out in favor of participation in the summer Olympics. The decision of the General Association of National Olympic Committees, with its 141 members, to oppose any attempt to alter the site of the summer Olympic games has had a great effect in the world too.

Now a few words about the tour of a number of African countries by the well-known American boxer, Muhammad Ali. Taking advantage of the athlete's insufficient expertise--to put it mildly--in political matters, and clearly exploiting his popularity, the Washington administration gave him the mission of involving African countries in a boycott of the Moscow Olympic games. President Carter even provided Muhammad Ali with a special aircraft.

However, everything turned out quite different from the way Washington would have wished. In the end, the president of Tanzania refused to receive him. In Nigeria, he was unable to meet either the members of the National Olympic Committee or the head of state. [paragraph continues]

To top it all, Radio Lagos in a commentary advised the raw-recruit American diplomat to renounce the mission entrusted to him in order to spare his own blushes and those of the U.S. administration.

Commenting on Muhammad Ali's tour of Africa, Walter Cronkite, an observer of the American CBS television network, noted the obvious failure of Ali's anti-Olympic mission. Because of this, he said, no one in U.S. ruling circles wants to admit who precisely suggested the idea of sending Ali to Africa.

We have received several letters whose authors ask us to speak in detail about the causes of the flareup of tension in North Africa. (Sergey Ivanovich Kovalev) from Moscow asked: What is the explanation for the interference by France and the United States in the affairs of African countries?

Tunisian-Libyan Crisis

Construction engineer (Fedor Dmitryevich Antonov) from Kalinin asks a question about the complications which have arisen recently in relations between Tunisia and its neighbor Libya.

We have also found in our editorial mail a letter, which was received as long ago as November last year. Unfortunately, until now we have not had an opportunity to reply to it. While apologizing to its author, Muscovite (Nadezhda Stepanovna Petrovskaya), for the delay in replying to it we want to answer it today since this letter relates in the most direct way to the aforementioned theme.

I would like to hand over to TASS political observer Anatoliy Andreyevich Krasikov. Anatoliy Andreyevich, perhaps we could start with a reply to the letter, whose contents have acquired a particular topicality. It asks us to talk about the internal political situation in Tunisia.

[Krasikov] Valeriy Ivanovich, you are the leader and I will follow. First, Tunisian affairs: They have indeed served as a pretext for a fresh interference by the West in the affairs of Africa and for the creation of a hotbed of tension on the southern coast of the Mediterranean Sea.

On 26 and 27 January this year troubles flared up in the town of Qafsah, which is situated in the south of the country and which is one of the centers of the ore-mining industry. According to an organization calling itself the Tunisian armed resistance movement, there was not a single casualty among the civilian population in the troubles. The civilian population--and I am quoting a statement by this movement--regarded this historic event with sympathy and enthusiasm. The statement goes on to say: This is the starting point of the movement and its eventual aim is to liberate the people from the dictatorship of the Destourian Party and from neocolonialist dominance in Tunisia.

The Tunisian authorities, who found themselves in a difficult position, right away turned for assistance to Western powers, above all to the former mother country. Immediately, a group of French warships with detachments of marines aboard was sent to Tunisia's shores. Detachments of French paratroopers were rapidly transferred to the port of Banzart and military transport aircraft and also helicopters of the French Air Force were sent to Qafsah itself.

Who arrived in these aircraft and what armaments they delivered has not been reported in the press. However, it is known that aircraft of the U.S. military transport air force landed at Tunis airport. There they delivered--as is reported i the press--weapons and ammunition for President Bourguiba's army. [paragraph continues]

Besides this, according to reports from Washington, President Carter urgently decided to provide his Tunisian friend with 6 helicopters and 30 M-113 self-propelled artillery installations.

[Kosovan] The reactions, of course, of Tunisia's neighbors were fairly stormy.

[Krasikov] It could not have been otherwise. In Libya, for example, there were mass anti-French demonstrations. The demonstrators attacked France's Embassy in Tripoli and its consulate at Bengahzi. The French Government demonstratively recalled its ambassador from the Libyan capital.

In turn, the Tunisian authorities accused Libya of allegedly supporting those involved in the actions at Qafsah and of the fact that at least some of the members of the Tunisian armed resistance movement had undergone training in camps situated in Libyan territory. Completely losing their sense of proportion some of Tunisia's mass information medic even invented the story that the uprising at Qafsah had allegedly been prepared in East Europe. Well, these allegations are so absurd that we shall not even bother to refute them.

On the other hand, there is not the slightest doubt that one has here a case of clear and open interference in Tunisian affairs by France and the United States. The Libyan Government has requested the convening of an emergency session of the Arab League and of the OAU. The Libyan leader, Col al-Qadhdhafi, who spoke yesterday in Tripoli at a reception in honor of the president of Venezuela, said that France, a major Western power, is building a new colonialist bridge extending from Tunisia to Chad and the Central African Republic.

[Kosovan] Incidentally, the French press has itself been speaking about this.

[Krasikov] Yes, the Paris paper LE MATIN yesterday outrightly described France's interference in Tunisia's affairs as gunboat policy, and L'HUMANITE sharply criticized the French Government's aspirations to the role of policeman for world imperialism in Africa.

[Kosovan] Anatoliy Andreyevich, I think that listeners would ask us whether such a policy does not run counter to France's official course of international detente and cooperation between states belonging to different social systems.

[Krasikov] It does run counter to that course. That certainly is the only answer that can be given to this question. We have welcomed the contribution which De Gaulle and his successors have made to the development of international cooperation, in particular to the establishment of friendly relations between the Soviet Union and France, and at present too we are in favor of a strengthening and development of such cooperation.

Our friendship--and I would say honesty in relations with France--will scarcely gain if we close our eyes to certain negative points in its policy, including those of actual interference in the internal affairs of African countries on the pretext of defending the interests of NATO.

[Kosovan] Thank you, Anatoliy Andreyevich.

SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE CONCLUDES

LD062034 Moscow TASS in English 2029 GMT 6 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Vienna, February 6, TASS--The conference of the Socialist International, attended by representatives of the social-democratic parties from around 30 countries has ended its deliberations here today. The conference was held behind closed doors. Under discussion were topical issues of the international situation, problems of disarmament and energy.

Speaking at a press conference, Chairman of the Socialist International, leader of the Socialist Democratic Party of Germany Willy Brandt stressed the need to continue the process of international detente. In the interests of preserving detente, he said, we deem it necessary and useful to continue the bilateral and multilateral dialogue. It is necessary to carefully prepare the Madrid meeting of representatives of states-participants in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

Answering a question by a TASS correspondent, W. Brandt said that there is no alternative to the policy of detente. "The policy must not be placed at stake". As concrete measures towards a further deepening of this policy, the Socialist International is advocating a speedy convening of the all-European conference on energy proposed by the Soviet Union. It is necessary to ratify the Soviet-U.S. SALT II treaty and to achieve success at the Vienna talks on mutual reductions of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. It is also necessary to make all efforts in order to embark in the near future on SALT III negotiations, Willy Brandt said in conclusion.

Alongside with the sober and realistic judgements on international issues, the conference also heard voices of those who found themselves prisoners to the propaganda campaign unleashed by the United States and China in connection with the events in Afganistan. They made slanderous attacks on the policy of the USSR and its assistance to that country which it gave at the request of the Afghan Government.

HISTORIAN DEFENDS SOCIALIST IDEA OF PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE

LD111645 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Feb 80 pp 2-3 LD

[Doctor of Historical Sciences Prof A. Akhtamzyan article under the rubric "Real Socialism and World Development": "The USSR's Leninist Foreign Policy Course"]

[Text] The Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries consistenly and creatively advocate the improvement of the international climate, peace, the relaxation of tension and peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems. Much has been achieved in this great historical cause. Our people and all progressive mankind welcome the positive changes in the international arena.

However, lately the international situation has become appreciably more complicated. The reasons for this were profoundly revealed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in his answers to the PRAVDA correspondent's questions. He pointed out that the responsibility for this complication lies with imperialist forces and primarily certain U.S. circles. The responsibility lies with those who see the relaxation of tension as a hindrance to their aggressive schemes, to the inflaming of militarist hysteria, to interference in other peoples' internal affairs. The responsibility lies with those who make it a habit of behaving unceremoniously with other states and of acting in the international arena as though anything goes as far as they are concerned.

The recent traditional State of the Union Message to Congress from U.S. President J. Carter and his speech in Congress on this occasion are full of frank claims to a "leading role in the world." The message and the speech confirm yet again that Washington is pursuing a patently expansionist policy, gambling mainly on force--including military force--as the chief means of achieving world hegemony. The hostile stance regarding detente adopted by leading circles of the United States and certain other NATO countries and the measures they are taking to step up the arms race are resulting in intensified military danger.

But however the world situation takes shape, our people and party view the future with confidence. No one will succeed in questioning the Soviet Union's determination in the struggle for peace and the peoples' security. The USSR's Leninist foreign policy course, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed, is unshakable.

Loyalty to Lenin's ideas, the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the 110th Anniversary of Vladimir Ilich Lenin's Birth" notes, permeates all our party's international activity. The Soviet Union's foreign policy implements the principles, put forward and scientifically substantiated by V.I. Lenin, of proletarian socialist internationalism and peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems.

With the victory of Great October, the militant slogan of international proletarian solidarity became a principle of state policy in our country and the lodestar of the international communist movement. The influence of the ideas of this solidarity increased immeasurably and their sphere of action expanded extraordinarily after the rout of German fascism and Japanese militarism and the victory of socialist revolutions in a number of European, then Asian and Latin American countries. A new type of international relations based precisely on the principle of proletarian socialist internationalism took shape within the framework of the emergent community of fraternal socialist countries.

Guided by his principle, the Soviet Union develops and strengthens relations of friendship and cooperation, mutual understanding and mutual assistance with the fraternal socialist countries and participates widely in economic integration and the international socialist division of labor. The USSR makes a weighty contribution to the activity of CEMA, which has, over its 30-year existence, proved its worth as a good forum for broad and equitable economic cooperation. The CPSU and the Soviet state pay exceptional attention to implementing CEMA programs. You only have to note that the socialist countries have for many years accounted for almost 60 percent of the USSR's foreign trade and economic relations.

The Warsaw Pact, which has existed for almost 25 years now, is a reliable factor in the socialist states' security and joint struggle for peace. The Warsaw Pact plays an important role in coordinating the fraternal socialist countries' foreign policy activity. It is a new type of defensive alliance insuring close military cooperation and the reliable defense of the achievements of socialism and communism.

The USSR's loyalty to the ideas of internationalist solidarity finds expression in its relations with the peoples struggling against imperialism, colonialism and racism and for the assertion of their own state independence and equal participation in international affairs. The Soviet state has always adopted a stance of actively supporting this just struggle. Assistance from the USSR and the other socialist countries was of tremendous importance for the successul repulse of aggression by the Southeast Asian peoples. Soviet foreign policy is aimed at supporting the Arab peoples' just struggle and the liberation movement of the southern African peoples' liberation movement.

At the present time the Soviet Union is giving multifaceted assistance to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, including military assistance in repelling aggression and defending the Afghan people's revolutionary gains. This is being done at the request of Afghanistan's Government, in accordance with the friendship, good neighborliness and cooperation treaty concluded between the USSR and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in December 1978, and also in accordance with every state's right, enshrined by the UN Charter to individual or collective self-defense. The Soviet Union is true to its treaty commitments and to the norms and principles of international law.

The assistance the Soviet Union is giving to Afghanistan is directed against the imperialist interference in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan's internal affairs. Nor must it be forgotten that a real--not invented--threat was created to the interests of our state's security on its southern border. As soon as the imperialist interference ceases, the reasons necessitating the Soviet military aid to Afghanistan will also disappear.

Colonialist policy and mentality are alien to the Soviet Union. The USSR has established and is actively developing truly equitable relations, relations of friendship and mutual cooperation, with the liberated Asian, African and Latin American countries. The USSR displays a respectful attitude toward the movement of nonalined states, which now embraces 95 countries of the world and plays a positive role in strengthening peace and international security.

The working people of all countries are increasingly seeing for themselves that socialist internationalism reliably serves the cause of peace and social progress. In interstate relations it means not only the equality and sovereignty of all countries, large and small, but also mutual aid, support and cooperation among them.

That is how the fraternal socialist countries organize their relations. "Socialist internationalism," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev says, "is the political and moral force that has enabled us to achieve many victories in the struggle for peace and social progress."

It is well known today just how much the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries have done to assert another Leninist principle--the principle of peaceful coexistence--in the practice of international relations.

Bourgeois politicians and ideologists long rejected the very idea of peaceful coexistence and tried to prove that it was alien to the Leninist concept of international relations and was of purely short-term significance for Soviet foreign policy. However, historical experience has proved that our party and state regard peaceful coexistence as an objectively conditioned long-term policy.

Many foreign figures now admit that there is no sensible alternative to peaceful coexistence among states with different socioeconomic systems. The Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe adopted in Helsinki in August 1975, has become a sort of charter of the peoples' security, a collection of rules or code of peaceful coexistence. Representatives of 35 states signed this document. So the principle of peaceful coexistence has met with broad international recognition.

The Soviet Union was the first of the participants in the all-European conference to include the 10 principles of the Final Act, determining relations between states, in its new Constitution. Our fundamental law has established that the USSR's relations with other states are built on the basis of the observance of the principles of sovereign equality; the mutual rejection of the use of force or the threat of force; the inviolability of borders; territorial integrity of states; the peaceful settlement of disputes; noninterference in internal affairs; respect for human rights and basic freedoms; the peoples' equality of rights and their right to dispose of their own fate; cooperation among states; the conscientious fulfillment of pledges stemming from the universally recognized principles and norms of international law and from the international treaties the USSR has concluded.

The principle of peaceful coexistence affects both bilateral and multilateral interstate relations. However, bourgeois politicians and ideologists give their own interpretation of this principle as a "selective" principle, that is applied selectively only to the coexistence of individual states but not systems of states. They advance the concept of the inevitability of "competitive coexistence" or "antagonistic cooperation," considering the socialist countries' recognition of the status quo in the capitalist world to be a condition of acceptance of this principle.

The Soviet Union will not accept this concept. Its peace-loving foreign policy is a class-based, socialist policy. It is aimed above all at insuring favorable international conditions for building communism in our country, defending the USSR's state interests, strengthening the positions of world socialism, supporting the peoples' struggle for national liberation and social progress, preventing aggressive wars, achieving universal and complete disarmament, and consistently implementing the principle of peaceful coexistence.

The global goal of the policy of peaceful coexistence is the elimination of the danger of a world nuclear missile war. But peaceful coexistence is not just the solution of disputes and conflicts by peaceful means. It also means a certain trust between states, cooperation with a view to strengthening peace, the development of economic, scientific and technical and cultural ties between states. It also means unconditional loyalty to treaty commitments and the implementation of agreements which have been reached.

The Soviet Union sets an example in this respect. It has established and now maintains diplomatic and trade and economic relations with over 130 countries. In the second half of the seventies, trade and economic relations with the developed capitalist countries were considerably expanded. Their share in the overall volume of the USSR's trade turnover reaches 30 percent. For a number of years the FRG, Japan, Finland, France and Italy have been very important trade and economic partners for our country.

As for the United States though, its administration has recently embarked on the arbitrary unilateral violation of previously attained contracts and on the curtailment of scientific and cultural ties, displaying a lack of respect for interstate agreements. This policy jeopardizes the cause of the relaxation of tension and peaceful coexistence. It signifies the deliberate aggravation of the international situation.

The cause of peace and detente is undermined by imperialist circles' attempts to challenge or cancel previously signed agreements on military-political issues and to delay the talks which are being held on arms reduction. Even the examination of the Soviet-U.S. SALT II treaty in the U.S. Senate has been deferred indefinitely by a decision by President J. Carter.

Washington tries to "justify" this decision, as it does other steps it is now taking for the further escalation of militarism, by ridiculous fabrications about the USSR and in particular about its policy with respect to Iran and Afghanistan. But after all the U.S. administration's present militarist actions were not elaborated today. Thus, the creation of the "quick reaction corps" was sanctioned by the White House in August 1977. Then, in 1978, the NATO Council's May session in Washington approved the growth of the military budgets of this bloc's countries to the end of the 20th century.

These are all stages on a single path leading, according to the imperialists' designs, to the attainment of supremacy in military forces. The new long-term militarist program recently proclaimed in the United States and the NATO bloc's decision last December to deploy medium-range nuclear missile weapons in some West European countries are subordinated to the same goal.

In this connection it is appropriate to recall the comparatively recent past when not only politicians and theorists but also military specialists recognized that approximate parity of strategic potentials had formed between NATO and the Warsaw Pact. However, the NATO strategists have now suddenly discovered their "lag" in building up arms, particularly medium-range nuclear missile forces on West European territory, although in the course of 10 years the Soviet Union has not increased the number of launch installations on the western part of its territory.

It is permissible to ask: What has suddenly changed to have caused the present dramatic appeals for arms "modernization," which is in fact the creation and deployment of new nuclear missile weapons systems in West Europe?

Appeals of this sort are accompanied by an unbridled and coordinated anti-Soviet campaign. The West is continuing to exaggerate the slanderous myth of the allegedly "threatening growth" of Soviet military potential and is disseminating fabrications alleging that the Warsaw Pact countries have supremacy in conventional forces. The following may be said on this subject. First, approximate equilibrium has now formed in Europe with respect to these forces too. Second, in the fall of 1979 the USSR and the other socialist community countries came out with very important new peace initiatives and made new proposals for the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. Moreover, the Soviet Union embarked on the unilateral reduction of its troops in this region.

The Soviet Union has the necessary defense potential. But this potential has been created and is maintained at the proper level exclusively in order to defend ourselves and our allies reliably.

Our party and government have frequently stated that the Soviet military doctrine is of a strictly defensive nature. This was reflected in the decisions of the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses and enshrined legislatively in the USSR Constitution.

The Soviet Union struggles consistently for the implementation of the peace program advanced by the CPSU. As a counterweight to the present extremist position of the United States, it comes out for the continuation of the negotiations initiated in recent years on many directions with a view to halting the arms race. But it is in favor of the continuation of honest, equitable talks, observing the principle of equal security. No one, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev warned, can expect the Soviet Union to accept NATO's conditions aimed at conducting negotiations from a position of strength.

The USSR's Leninist peace-loving course has fully justified itself. This course combines consistent love of peace with the firm rebuttal of aggression. It accords with all peoples' vital interests.

IZVESTIYA VIEWS 'ARM-TWISTING' TACTICS AGAINST U.S. ATHLETES

LD111023 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Feb 80 Morning Edition p 6 LD

[Report by unnamed IZVESTIYA correspondent: "Foul Play"]

[Text] Washington--Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti was mysteriously laconic and transparently threatening. He said that for some time his department had been studying ways and means of solving the "problem" in anticipation of a command from Washington. He said he "did not want to resort to threats." That he would prefer "voluntary submission." What was the theme of the press conference in the temple of Washington's Themis? Perhaps Mr Civiletti was letting journalists in on the administration's new plans to combat the Mafia and other organized crime syndicates? Maybe the authorities had finally decided to take the Ku Klux Klan and neonazis in hand? Wrong both times. The Mafiosi and Ku Kluxers can sleep easy. The targets of the crusade announced by Mr Civiletti are American athletes wishing to participate in the Moscow summer Olympics.

The U.S. Justice Department has joined the campaign to intimidate obstinate athletes and the vacillating U.S. National Olympic Committee (USOC) at the decisive moment, so to speak: The day after the press conference the USOC discussed the U.S. President's ultimatum in Colorado Springs. The blackmail "orchestration" was thorough. The athletes, their coaches and their parents were all being indoctrinated. Participants in the indoctrination were the U.S. President himself, the vice president, the secretary of state, White House legal advisers and, finally, the attorney general. The House of Representatives voted against participating in the Olympics. The Senate followed suit. The reactionary press went mad. And sports writers showed such a turn of speed that the political commentators were left far behind. The reactionary leadership of the AFL-CIO, in the shape of its new president, Kirkland, accused the USOC of "prostituting Olympic ideals" for selfish ends. And the well-known reactionary journalist George Will exclaimed: "An Olympic boycott will be like a bolt of lightning in the night waking Americans from the slumber of detente!" That's the crux of the matter!

As is known, the Olympic program includes many types of sport but at the moment American reaction prefers above all others the prohibited sport of arm-twisting. McCarthyism is the only word to describe what is taking place in the United States. It is an integral part of the malicious anti-Soviet campaign launched here in connection with the events in Afghanistan. And there is a logic to it: Adventurism in U.S. foreign policy is always accompanied by antidemocratic repression within the country.

The USOC capitulated under massive and blatant pressure from the President, Congress, reactionary press and the campaign of persecution masquerading as "the voice of public opinion." Its Executive Committee voted to submit for examination by the International Olympic Committee (IOC) the White House demand that the summer Olympics be postponed, canceled or moved from Moscow. The Executive Committee met in Colorado Springs behind closed doors. It was learned, however, that at the actual Executive Committee session the U.S. President's legal advisers Cutler and Onek continued to resort to the stick and carrot policy: threatening reprisals and loss of subsidies. For example, Lloyd Cutler warned the Executive Committee members that if they did not accept the President's "recommendations" the USOC would forfeit $16 million of federal aid and Los Angeles would lose federal funds for the preparation of the 1984 Olympics.

Nevertheless the arm-twisting was not a 100-percent success. In its decisions the USOC avoided words about boycotting the Moscow summer Olympics and called for "team selection and training" to continue.

By its own admission the Executive Committee leadership is trying to gain time "in the hope of a miracle." But official Washington is keeping a close eye on matters to insure that the "miracle" does not occur. Moreover, emissaries from the White House are preparing for yet another subversive action, this time against the IOC which is to meet in Lake Placid on the eve of the winter Olympics. The Washington POST reports that White House assistant legal adviser Joseph Onek is "mingling with informed members of the USOC asking them which of the 85 IOC members might be susceptible to the arguments of U.S. administration representatives." Although written in evasive terms the meaning is clear.

Now we get down to the nitty-gritty--to what the American Olympic athletes themselves think about Washington's attempts to make them pawns on the political chessboard of the cold war revived by U.S. ruling circles. Let us start with the stance adopted by the U.S. sports advisory committee representing both active and former Olympic and Pan-American games competitors. The committee voted by a majority--30 votes against 12--to send an American Olympic team to Moscow and reported its decision to the USOC Executive Committee.

On the eve of the Executive Committee session around 50 Olympic athletes currently training in Colorado Springs held a press conference where they sharply criticized the authorities' attempted boycott of the Moscow summer Olympics. Weight-lifter Bob Giordano spoke for the sportsmen: "To use the Olympic games for a boycott is contrary to the interests of world peace. In fact the very foundation of the Olympic games was laid as an instrument for strengthening peace."

This is the view of the overwhelming majority of the 10,000 sportsmen from which the approximately 550 U.S. Olympic team contenders will be selected. As sports writer Ken Denlinger writes, "American amateur sportsmen are angry with American professional politicans. And they have every right to be. They are always the last to be consulted although this is something of great importance as far as their future is concerned. But they are the first to be cut down when any economic or political difficulties arise.... First we tell our young people that the Olympic games are the American sports dream and then we do all we can to make this dream unattainable."

Expectation and despair are particularly dramatic when they afflict not old, ailing people who have had their day but young men or women full of vigor and health. "The feeling is as if someone has stolen the wind from my sails," discus-thrower Al Oerter, winner of four Olympic golds, said. It is not just "someone" who is stealing the wind from his sails but the very forces who are sowing the wind in international politics. "I will be bitterly disappointed if American athletes are banned from participating in the Moscow Olympics," swimmer Tracy Caulkins said. "Frankly, this is a desperate step on Carter's part," Pat Connolly, trainer of American track atheletes, believes.

Bill Rogers is the most popular American marathon runner. He has even been invited to the White House. Just listen to what Bill Rogers has to say: "Moscow has earned the right to host the Olympics because Moscow is the number one nation sportswise." Al Feuerbach shot: "I am 100-percent against a boycott. I am prepared to fly to Moscow even under threat of an air crash."

Some sportsmen are not only angry about Washington's "arm-twisting" policy but are trying to fathom the reasons for it. "President Carter is having a hard time at the moment and he will do anything to gain reelection," runner Robin Campbell said. Coach Edward Temple states with bitter irony: "President Carter has been seeking reelection ever since 1976, that is, for nearly 4 years. Sportsmen have been doing the same and over the same period of time in order to participate in the Olympics. How would the President feel, I wonder, if he were dropped from the event?" There is a sense of bitterness and disappointment in U.S. sports circles. "We have been betrayed"; "we are innocent victims"--this sums up the mood.

The mood was one of mourning in the Olympic training center after the enforced capitulatory vote by the USOC Executive Committee. The center is situated at a former U.S. Air Force base. Each building here bears the name of past and future Olympic host cities. There is "Montreal," there is "Grenoble," there is "Helsinki" and "Moscow" too.

Moscow, Moscow! This is what American athletes have been dreaming of. Years of training, postponed weddings, forgotten homes. And then the muscular, expert hands accustomed to throwing the hammer and the discus, lifting fantastic weights, passing the baton and scoring baskets with precision are left with nothing to do, plunged into a state of despair. They have had their arms twisted by those very same gentlemen who love to stand at international crossroads giving their all for freedom and democracy and laying every mortal sin at "Moscow's door." Apparently, these gentlemen want just one thing--to reconvert the Olympic training center in Colorado Springs into an air force base.

ZHUKOV CALLS FOR HALT TO U.S. INTERFERENCE IN AFGHANISTAN

LD111417 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Feb 80 p 4 LD

[Political observer Yuriy Zhukov article: "Halting U.S. Interference in Afghanistan's Affairs"--capitalized messages published in boldface]

[Text] For over a month now Washington's leading figures have been working themselves into a real military, diplomatic and political frenzy over the "Afghan question" which they have been fanning vigorously.

Moreover, attempts are being made to depict the Soviet Union as the "enemy" of the Muslim countries and the United States as their "friend." Thus, addressing representatives of Islamic studies faculties recently, U.S. President J. Carter brought all his eloquence into play to prove that the United States not only nurtures no hostility toward Muslim countries but is even seeking to develop "relations of friendship with the Islamic world." However, no one can force the Muslim countries to believe the tales of the Soviet Union's evil designs. The peoples of these states are well aware that it is precisely the Soviet Union which has invariably acted and continues to act in defense of their interests. To the accompaniment of melodramatic speeches about the alleged "occupation" of Afghanistan by Soviet troops and the fantastic plans ascribed to the Soviet Union for "breaking through to warm seas" and seizing the oil resources of the Near and Middle East, real plans are being hastily drawn up there envisaging the U.S. seizure of advantageous positions in the Persian Gulf region.

Meanwhile the Pentagon could not fail to know that the transfers it has organized, across the border of Afghanistan from neighboring Pakistan and from China, of bigger and bigger armed gangs to fight the Afghan revolution which triumphed in April 1978 will not remain unpunished.

It has now been established and proven that, whereas initially it was a case of the transfer to Afghanistan of comparatively small gangs engaging in individual acts of terrorism, subsequently the organizers of this declared war embarked on an increasing escalation of their criminal efforts. The total complement of the gangs transferred across the border has reached 45,000-50,000 men.

These gangs have committed terrible crimes, using the methods of the White Terror. They have totally annihilated the population of entire villages, burned down schools and hospitals, and shot cadres of the revolutionary intelligentsia. The United States will be unable to evade the responsibility for these dark deeds--after all it was U.S. instructors who organized these incursions in accordance with CIA-compiled plans.

For many months revolutionary Afghanistan repulsed these incursions on its own. But, as they intensified, the Afghan authorities began to appeal for aid to the Soviet Union, with which Afghanistan is linked by the Soviet-Afghan treaty. Before the situation in Afghanistan boiled over, the Soviet Union refrained from introducing even a limited military contingent there. However, in the second half of December, when the United States' undeclared war against Afghanistan from bases in Pakistan and China reached truly dangerous dimensions, the time for action had arrived.

HOWEVER MUCH WASHINGTON AND THE OTHER NATO CAPITALS SHOUTED ABOUT THE SOVIET UNION'S ALLEGED INTERVENTION IN AFGHANISTAN, THERE WAS NO WAY OF AVOIDING THE REAL FACT THAT THE INVASION OF AFGHANISTAN HAD BEEN UNDERTAKEN BY THE UNITED STATES WITH AID FROM BEIJING AND THE PAKISTANI AUTHORITIES, AND THE SOVIET UNION'S ACTIONS WERE MERELY AN ACT OF RETALIATION.

Washington now alleges that the events in Afghanistan jeopardize U.S. national interests or security. These allegations are being put into circulation with a malicious intent--to facilitate the implementation of the Pentagon's imperialist designs.

It is clear from the Pentagon's secret report "military options in the Persian Gulf," a resume of which was recently published by the New York TIMES, that the plans to seize positions in the Persian Gulf were elaborated by the Pentagon on instructions from U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown "almost 2 years ago." After this, what price the U.S. leaders' allegation that the present dangerous U.S. actions in this part of the world are only a "response" to the Afghan events?

Such assertions were needed at this particular time for the simple reason that the practical activity of the present administration and indeed of former Washington administrations in no way instills trust of Washington in the Muslim countries. The peoples of these countries are waging a protracted and stubborn struggle against U.S. imperialism, clearly aware who is threatening their vital interests. They are also well aware who is really seeking to acquire foreign lands and waters, who is massing a naval fleet many thousands of miles from U.S. shores and who possesses military bases and is creating new ones thousands of kilometers from its own shores, including in the Indian Ocean.

Within the framework of these plans an important place was allocated to Afghanistan, which attracted the Pentagon's attention immediately after it had lost its positions in Iran as a result of the victorious Iranian revolution. [paragraph continues]

In establishing contact with Amin U.S. representatives were already nurturing designs for creating on Afghan soil the sort of bases they had lost on Iranian soil.

The USSR's action, imbued with the spirit of internationalism, overturned these calculations. It is helping to consolidate the positions of the April revolution in Afghanistan. The facts attest, however, that Washington is totally unwilling to part with its schemes. Zbigniew Brzezinski's trip to Pakistan, his talks with the Pakistani authorities, the backstage deal with Beijing--all this blatantly shows that, despite everything, the intention there is to expand the invasion into Afghanistan. It is not without reason that it is precisely now that Washington has begun to talk so loudly about uniting the gangs being sent into Afghanistan and about turning them into a sort of army.

All these dangerous plans are being implemented with frenetic speed under cover of constantly reiterated allegations that the Soviet troops in Afghanistan are on the point of surging southward into Pakistan or westward into Iran. And every attempt is made to conceal the absolutely clear and precise statement made by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev in reply to a PRAVDA correspondent's question: "THE POLICY AND MENTALITY OF COLONIALISTS ARE ALIEN TO US. WE DO NOT COVET OTHER PEOPLE'S LANDS AND WE DO NOT SEEK OTHER PEOPLE'S RESOURCES. IT IS THE COLONIALISTS WHO ARE DRAWN BY THE SMELL OF OIL."

There are no double standards in politics. If the United States, concerned for its national interests, really wants to restore peace, as it strenuously asserts, then it must halt the aggression which its relevant services are perpetrating against Afghanistan from Pakistani territory.

The massive campaign of misinformation, lies and slander unleashed at an unprecedented pitch by all the propaganda services of the United States and its NATO allies is aimed at literally all corners of the world. The governments closest to the United States, like the British Government, are eagerly exaggerating this misinformation. Others either believe or do not believe the sensations issuing from Washington: Some take them at face value, others voice doubts, yet others believe that, although their "senior partner" is taking dangerous steps, they have to follow them regardless.

But one thing is important: It is acknowledged everywhere that never has the United States exerted pressure with such unceremonious crudeness on allied and dependent countries with a view to forcing them to support the hegemonist goals of U.S. policy. In this connection it is interesting to quote a statement made 5 February by Social Democratic Party of Germany Chairman Willy Brandt: "In times of difficulty there is virtually no shortage of clamorous amateur strategists who impose on others their own oversimplified and sometimes absolutely absurd recipes. Many of those who have been fighting from the very start against our policy of equalizing interests and making constant efforts for businesslike cooperation have thought that their time has now come. But some of those who, initially, confidently promoted our policy have begun to lose this confidence. This must be viewed absolutely seriously."

Not all the "I's" have been dotted here, but in my view the warning formulated is a very timely one. After all, the political course dictated by the United States and supported by the most reactionary forces in NATO is now acquiring truly extraordinary forms--even the decision on the question of participating in the Moscow Olympics is being transformed, in Washington's eyes, into a check on the states' political loyalty to the United States.

Can one be surprised that even those countries which initially began to line up automatically with the U.S. position are now exhibiting the first signs of coming to their senses. People are asking themselves a question which cannot fail to disturb them: What happens next? Where is the United States heading?

Some say that this policy is needed by a President concerned for his reelection and who is seeking votes from voters susceptible to sensational newspaper headlines. But how can election interests be placed above the choice between confrontation and detente? Here indeed is food for thought for everyone.

As for the Soviet Union, it is observing the development of events with its customary coolness, leaving open the door to a return to a policy of reason.

It is thus up to the West. It is in our common interests to achieve the cessation of U.S. interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs. Then even that limited military contingent of the Soviet Union which is now there at the request of the legitimate Afghan Government will return home and Afghanistan will continue its work to develop its economy and accomplish democratic transformations under even more tranquil conditions.

KOLESNICHENKO CRITICIZES CARTER GRAIN EMBARGO AGAINST USSR

LD081509 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Feb 80 p 6 LD

[Correspondent T. Kolesnichenko report: "Boomerang"]

[Excerpts] New York, February--"Carter aimed a double-barreled shotgun at the Russians, pulled the trigger and hit the American farmer." It was not I who said that, it was Alan Grant from Illinois. He is the biggest of the farmers there. "Yes, I did not think events would turn out that way. They hit me too. I am ruined...."

Dick Wright wrung his hands, covered his face with them and was silent for a long time.

He is from Des Moines, Iowa. The day after President Carter's speech announcing the embargo on grain sales to the USSR he lost $25,000 in a few hours.

"This is the end," Dick said. "I am up to my ears in debt. Two-thirds of my harvest was intended for export. I don't know how I will pull through. This is what I think: We were cruelly deceived. We were dealt a violent backhand, regardless of everything. Some people are rubbing their hands with glee. Moreover, I know who...."

Our meeting did not come easy for Dick. Anti-Soviet hysteria is raging in the country. The other day the well-known historian and former presidential adviser Arthur Schlesinger accused the White House of causing a "wave of national panic." The closer the primaries come, Schlesinger asserts, the more the administration is trying to turn them into a "national referendum of support for the President in the atmosphere of a nationwide 'state of emergency' that is being artificially imposed."

The spirit of evangelism and moralizing no longer emanates from the White House. [paragraph continues]

The same advisers whose duty was formerly to make sure that the President's speeches contained a charge of holy spirit and Biblical parables are now saturating those speeches with uncompromising belligerence and aggression, and sometimes downright provocative remarks. Those who were only recently saying that they look at the Bible every day "for inspiration" are finding it today not in holy writ but in briefcases containing plans for military preparations.

"We are already being divided into '100 percent' Americans and 'unpatriotic' ones," Dick said. "I will not be surprised if tomorrow some people are declared 'enemies of the fatherland.' Mass hysteria is dangerous, and after all, we were assured that the United States would never use food as a weapon. I remember Earl Butz once came to talk to us. He was secretary of agriculture then. Somebody asked him: Is it not wrong to sell grain to the Russian communists? Butz answered: 'It is much better to exchange bushels with them rather than bullets.' Carter also promised us later that in no circumstances would he use grain as a political weapon. And now they have made us hostages in his election campaign...."

What Dick was talking about does not only concern Iowa. Nature bestowed on America the world's most extensive region of fertile soils and favorable climatic conditions. The so-called "corn and wheat belt" stretches from Ohio to California, from North Dakota to Texas. Carter's embargo, which has caused a disastrous drop in grain prices here, is harming millions of people and undermining the farmers' livelihood.

"It is extremely unjust," the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR newspaper writes, "to spend a number of years calling on farmers to increase production, and then to interfere flagrantly in exports and block access to markets." Moreover the embargo, as many economists here believe, will cause a chain reaction and bring about a sharp deterioration in the country's general economic situation. It is a question of transport, trucks, railroads--the cancellation of contracts for the shipment of grain by rail and by river and sea and so forth will alone cost $300 million. The well-known economist M. Duncan has estimated that the trade deficit will increase by $3 billion.

As for the effectiveness of Carter's sanctions against the Soviet Union it is generally believed that they will not have the effect their authors desire. Harking back to the height of the cold war at the beginning of the fifties and the embargo on "strategic goods" which the West had declared then against the socialist countries, (E. Grittenden) writes in the New York TIMES: "They were ineffective, they had the opposite result and cost the west much more than the Soviets." (R. Giplin) from Princeton University remarks, recalling those days: "If we managed to achieve nothing through sanctions then, when we were stronger and they were weaker, how can we expect to succeed today?"

There is another fact which should be considered here. The administration's recent steps undermine the very idea of U.S. international trade. The world can see that Washington is prepared to use trade at any time as a political weapon to achieve its own selfish interests. "The important question arises," the New York TIMES writes, "of the United States' reliability as a business partner. Carter's decisions are hitting American banks, the credit system and exports in general."

This is why U.S. businessmen, representatives of big and small businesses, are currently expressing extreme displeasure with the administration's ill-considered steps. [paragraph continues]

Many are doing this openly, others, when meeting with Soviet journalists, sometimes ask them not to mention their names or to leave everything they have said off the record. The reason for this is not merely the general atmosphere of a revival of McCarthyism but also unprecedented pressure from the administration upon representatives of those circles participating in trade with the USSR.

The White House is particularly pressuring firms which are members of the American-Soviet Trade and Economic Council (ASTEC).

According to its charter ASTEC's main task is to promote the development of mutually advantageous trade and economic cooperation and scientific and technical ties between organizations and firms in the USSR and United States. President Carter's July 1977 message to the participants of the council's fifth session noted, in particular: "My administration firmly supports the broadening of bilateral trade as an important fact in insuring peace and mutual understanding."

Today this statement sounds like sedition to "100-percent Americans" and to the White House itself which has shifted so abruptly in its attitude toward ASTEC.

What we now have are attempts to wreck the long-term plans for the development of Soviet-American trade and American businessmen are well aware that this policy is fatal.

The ASTEC leaders say that the council has received the support of many American companies with assurances of their desire to continue actively cooperating with Soviet foreign trade organizations, regardless. Relying on this support, ASTEC will continue to look for ways of continuing trade and economic cooperation since it is mutually advantageous and contributes to strengthening peace.

The well-known Washington "brains trust"--the Brookings Institution--once published a sound piece of research entitled "Establishing National Priorities. The Next 10 Years." And it states in black and white: "If we allow trade with the Soviet Union to be governed by the political price we will achieve nothing." The administration has failed to heed this sensible advice. And to no purpose.

WARNING AGAINST 'HOPELESS' SANCTIONS 'BLACKMAIL'

LD111447 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 10 Feb 80 p 1 LD

[Boris Burlak "Publicist' Musings": "You Will Be Wrong!"]

[Text] People like to use symbols. Probably because it is convenient. At any rate, we eagerly say: "The age of great geographical discoveries," "the age of steam," "the age of electricity." This century has various names: "The space age," "the atom age," "the age of the cell." It is often also called "the age of cybernetics," "the electronic age" and even "the computer age." And not without reason. The representatives of virtually all professions forecast and compute nowadays. Economists and biologists, physicists, translators and chess players....

Of late certain politicians--American--have been excitedly carried away by this fashionable pursuit. Only yesterday they were calculating how many atom bombs it would take to defeat the Soviet Union and how many million people would be killed. Today, when the United States is no longer superior in strategic armaments, these politicians have found a new use for American computers--they are intensively calculating the Soviet Union's economic resources. [paragraph continues]

How much gas and oil it has, what the pig and cow population is today and will be tomorrow, what the prospects are for the next harvest. We are still only preparing for the spring sowing but electronic machines across the ocean already "know precisely" what sort of harvest we will have, how much wheat and how much corn we will gather in, what damage severe frosts will cause to agriculture and what damage will be done by drought....

So many "experts" of various kinds in our agriculture have emerged in America now that you might as well create a special academic research institute out of them. There is just one "But": As a rule, they are all interested in our "difficulties" --real difficulties, but especially imagined ones. Like the kulak who always rejoices inwardly at misfortune in someone else's field--it will be possible to benefit from others' difficulties. This mentality is probably regarded as "normal" in the world of "free enterprise" and relentless competition. But it transpires that it is not alien to certain American politicians, either.

Various kinds of U.S. special services and computer centers are now feverishly calculating what loss the Soviet people will suffer and how many votes President J. Carter will win as a result of the embargo he has imposed on feed grain sales to the Soviet Union--a "punishment" for the way "those Russians," without asking White House permission, dared give fraternal aid to neighboring Afghanistan, thereby upsetting the secret plans of the American "geopoliticians" obsessed with the hegemonist idea of world domination. The "Sovietologists" and other "specialists" of various kinds are not embarrassed by the fact that Washington pronounces with word "punish" with an obvious Chinese accent. Nor are they embarrassed by the fact that Soviet people are not the West European corporals and sergeants that American generals are accustomed to make "stand in the corner" when they fail to show sufficient obedience. Finally, they are in no way embarrassed by the fact that it is grain that Washington is using as a weapon of political struggle and election speculation. The main thing as far as they are concerned is to total up debit and credit and establish how much the United States will win here and how much the Soviet Union will lose.

All right, let them calculate. But let them not miscalculate. Computers can do a lot. But can such a machine, even one of absolutely latest generation, take into account the information bequeathed to the generations by history, the Great October Socialist Revolution and the Civil War? Can they, the present incumbents of the White House, in their attempt to intimidate Soviet people with "hunger," feed into the computer the information contained in the story of how right from the first days of the revolution the struggle for Soviet power has been linked and has merged with the struggle for grain.

It would be appropriate for them also to feed into the computer information about the way in the prewar decades we bought American tractors with pure gold collected grain by grain in the jeweller's scales of the All-Union Association for Trade With Foreigners. The way our mothers, wives and sweethearts did not spare their wedding and engagement rings to enable the young Soviet state to withstand the unbroken enemy ring of economic blockade. I remember the "Caterpillars" in the fields of the big grain sovkhozes created in the Orenburg steppe in 1930. At the time the foundations for our first giant tractor plants in the Urals, on the Volga and in the Ukraine were only being dug, the foundations of the Gorkiy truck plant and Rostov combine plant were being built in bitter frosts. A good half-century has passed since that memorable time: How many truck and tractor plants do we have nowadays? Or aviation plants, and many others of various kinds?

And are the prophets of our "difficulties" taking into account the extremely grim years of the last war, when we were forced to lose in mortal rearguard battles what we had built with such effort before, and then restore from scratch all that the enemy had destroyed! Despite all these unprecedented losses, in a matter of literally only a few years the Soviet people caused thousands and thousands of plants and cities to rise from the ruins and ashes and restored to life millions of hectares of grain-fields ravaged by craters, fire and metal. Then America thanked the Russian soldier for the fact that its plants, cities and farms did not experiences even a tiny share of the terrible hell endured by Soviet people!

And today that same America, through its President, is intimidating us with "grain sanctions," calculating what we will lose by this and what political advantages it will gain. Dishonorable? We will not discuss that. Cynical? In relations with Washington the world is used to cynicism and impudence. I would like to stress another point. First, the White House is acting as though it was giving us the corn for the sake of our blue eyes, now, you see, it will not give it to us. It should not deceive itself. We buy what we consider necessary, when we consider it necessary. Trade, as is known, has two sides. And it is mutually advantageous. No corn means no revenue for the American farmers. And that means one more gap in the American budget, which is already riddled with holes. Senator McGovern has calculated that as a result of the "grain embargo" the American economy will suffer losses of $5 billion. And there will be new taxes with which the American taxpayers will have to plug this extra gap.

And second, in order to be closer to the ground in its calculations, it would be worth Washington's while to take a few more facts into account. For instance, last year Orenburgskaya Oblast alone, although it suffered to a considerable degree from drought, poured 4 million tons of excellent commodity grain into the state granaries. And since the start of the 5-year plan Orenburgskaya Oblast has given the state more than a billion foods of grain.

Of course we have difficulties. But we do not advise the White House to pin its hopes on them. We remember how in the forties and fifties Washington drew up registers of various kinds of "strategic materials" and "strategic equipment" which it was forbidden to sell to the Soviet Union, and in the United States there was even a ban on the sale of Soviet crabs for the reason that when they were boiled, they were red.... It was then, during those years--the years of the American blockade--to the astonishment of the entire world, that Soviet people developed the first artificial earth satellite, and then launched into orbit around the earth the first spaceship with a Soviet cosmonaut on board. That was perhaps the main historical lesson of the "cold war."

This lesson was not learned or taken into account by those who then wanted to "punish" the Soviet Union, just as a great deal is not being taken into account by those who are trying to resort to those bankrupt tactics now.

Some people in the United States are saying that the grain denied to the Soviet Union will be bought by the American Government and sent for processing.... into methane. How far fury can blind people: to make gas out of grain! But these plans too are dictated by circumstances.

It is said that recent rash decisions by the White House have been dictated by election interests. It is a fine democracy that uses grain as a weapon in the political struggle. Well, perhaps the President really wants to resolve the two problems "by grain alone": to distract the voters from the 277 promises he has not fulfilled, and to "punish the Russians." As for the American voters, they have always been deceived and are still being deceived. The White House is deceiving itself too in calculating that it can still "cosset" and "punish" people. As for Soviet people, they cannot be deceived. Or intimidated. Without the help of American computers, we know our own difficulties and problems, and not the imaginary ones they are speculating on across the ocean, but the real, urgent ones. And we will resolve them ourselves, without relying on a kind uncle across the ocean. And we will do this without dumping our problems on others or resolving them at other people's expense. We will do it confidently, because we know our own strength and because we are loyal to detente, which does not depend on the whim of certain politicians but expresses the objective essence of the world process and the will of hundereds of millions of people living on our world.

Washington would do well to consider all these facts and program them into its political computers. That would save it from making a hopeless attempt to blackmail Soviet people and from the serious errors and miscalculations which have resulted repeatedly in the past and ultimately result this time too from short-sighted political speculations and adventures rebounding on the United States itself.

KORIONOV ASSAILS PENTAGON REPORT ON PERSIAN GULF OPTIONS

LD111355 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Feb 80 p 5 LD

[Article by Vitaliy Korionov under the rubic "Political Commentator's Notes": "'Gold Braid' Revelations"]

[Text] The New York TIMES has published an account of the Pentagon's report "military options in the Persian Gulf." The 70-page report is further evidence not only of how dangerous the plans elaborated deep within the U.S. military department are but of the way these plans are masked. In the light of this "document" it becomes particularly obvious that American propaganda's blather "about the threat to U.S. security" is merely a way of masking American imperialism's aggressive ambitions, which have nothing to do with the security of the United States, let alone other countries.

We know that the Washington propaganda machine is making a massive effort to assure the world that the events in Afghanistan have created a "threat" to U.S. security. The Pentagon's report clarifies this question somewhat.

Let us start with the chronology. The report candidly states that compilation of the report, on instructions from U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown, began "almost 2 years ago." This shatters one of the basic theses of American propaganda, which is endeavoring to prove that current U.S. militarist preparations in the Near East and Indian Ocean are merely a "response" to the Afghan events.

The New York TIMES report also refers to an "interdepartmental review" which was taken into account by the compilers of the Pentagon report. American press reports about the "Brzezinski memorandum" are of interest in this connection. At the end of January D. Oberdorfer wrote, in particular, in the Washington POST:

"On 28 February last, nearly 11 months ago, Presidential National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski proposed in a memorandum to Carter the creation in the Near East region of a 'basis for consultations on security questions' as the foundation for the confirmation of 'American influence and American might'." At the time, Oberdorfer points out, "there was no mention of Afghanistan."

There is no end to the Washington "strategists'" hypocrisy. The whole world knows what is really happening at the moment in the Near East region. The "basis for consultations on security questions," as Brzezinski ornately put it, turned out in fact to be a gigantic American naval armada. The whole world knows that the Pentagon generals are formulating detailed plans not only for blockading Iran but also for attacking the country from the air, from the sea and on land.

Against this background, how cynical do you have to be to be able to seriously discuss, as the compilers of the aforementioned Pentagon opus are doing, the "possibility of a Soviet attack on Iran, an attempt by the Russians to bomb major oil installations in the Persian Gulf...."!

Everyone knows that the Soviet Union has never intended and does not intend to interfere in Iran's internal affairs. The USSR has been and is building its relations with Iran on the principles of good neighborliness, respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity and noninterference in one another's internal affairs. It is equally well known that the Soviet Union has never coveted the oil or other resources of Iran or Saudi Arabia.

The real danger to these countries is from the compilers of the abovementioned document, who talk blithely about the need to "create highly mobile units capable of waging hostilities in mountain areas of Iran" or to "take measures to create stocks of military equipment in Saudi Arabia and other oil-producing countries in the southern part of the Persian Gulf and also in Egpty and Israel which American forces would be able to use in the event of war."

The Pentagon report concludes by cynically stating: "In order to come out on top in the Iranian 'scenario' we might have to threaten to use tactical nuclear weapons or actually use them." This is the kind of "scenario" being concocted in the Pentagon. Well, all who cherish the cause of peace and peoples' freedom will draw the proper conclusions from the revelations of the Pentagon "gold braid."

SOVIET MUSLIM REBUTS U.S. CLAIMS OF FRIENDSHIP WITH ISLAM

LD111214 Moscow TASS in English 1149 GMT 11 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 11, TASS--In connection with U.S. President J. Carter's speech at a meeting with representatives of the Islam faculty, chairman of the Ecclesiastical Board of Moslems of Central Asia and Kazakhstan Mufti Ziyautdin ibn Ishan Babakhanov has said in a talk with a TASS correspondent:

Mr Carter's words have been a sharp discord with the feelings, experienced by every believer, when appealing to the most high. The prophet taught that sincerity is one of the values of Islam, of the whole of mankind. Meanwhile, there is obvious falsity in the words of the U.S. President on the desire of his country to maintain and develop "relations of friendship" with the Islamic world. Thus, Mr Carter deemed it possible to declare that the United States would continue its efforts, bound to promote settlement by peaceful means and on the basis of justice of international conflicts, including the Arab-Israeli conflict, which affects the Moslem world.

But the Moslem world knows that for scores of years the United States has been supporting--with arms and money--Zionist Israel, which is deeply hostile to the Moslem peoples of the Middle East. Hundreds of thousands Moslems, men, women and children, died at the hands of the Israeli invaders. More than a million Palestinians, deprived of motherland and home, are still roaming in the whole world through the guilt of Israel and its American supporters.

Mr Carter speaks of "respect for Islam," but when Israeli agents burnt the sacred Al-Aksa Mosque in Jerusalem, the U.S. ruling circles uttered no word in defence of that sanctuary. Since that time the mosque has been repeatedly subjected to desecration, and nobody from Western countries, including Mr Carter, made any protest.

Mr Carter speaks of "ties of friendship and cooperation with Moslem countries." But only he who does not profit from lessons of history can believe these words. The whole world remembers well, for instance, the events of the period when Egypt decided to nationalise the Suez Canal. Western countries replied with a threat of direct interference, while the United States put into use one more disgraceful "weapon"--threat of starvation. That world power decided to stop wheat deliveries to Egypt. At that time the Soviet Union extended a fraternal hand of assistance to the people of Egypt in their struggle for socio-economic transformations. And now, too, the United States' President tries to use the weapon of starvation.

American imperialists do not forget about real weapons. U.S. military forces are being drawn to Iran with a view to stifle that Islamic republic. How can all this be geared to the words about friendly sentiments for the Moslem countries? And how can these words be geared to intensive arms deliveries to Pakistan where gangs of mercenaries are being trained for invasion of a Moslem country--Afghanistan?

To the sober-minded people it is clear that what is at issue is that the United States seeks to lay hands on the Middle Eastern oil, to impose its rule on that region. The Moslems, who follow the behests of the Koran, who check their deeds with the prophet's hadiths, can see well who are their genuine friends and enemies. We are confident that the Moslems of the whole world, drawing strength from the Islamic doctrine, will give a rebuff to the hegemonistic desires of the United States, will come out in support of the sovereign rights and distinctive character of the Moslem peoples.

As to the assertions that the USSR allegedly "wages war in a Moslem country", we most resolutely declare that Soviet troops were introduced into Afghanistan at the request of the legitimate Afghan Government; for the sake of preservation of that country's integrity and sovereignty. Peace, goodneighbourly relations with all peoples, regardless of social systems--such is the policy of the Soviet state.

Mr Carter's words cover up his real aims which are incompatible with the principles of Islam, mufti said in conclusion.

ADMINISTRATION BEHIND 'PROVOCATIVE' AIRPORT DELAY

LD081447 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Feb 80 p 5 LD

[Correspondents T. Kolesnichenko and A. Tolkunov report: "Saboteurs"]

[Text] New York, 4 February--Yesterday, Sunday, an Aeroflot aircraft was making its flight as usual on the Moscow-New York-Moscow route under the USSR-U.S. intergovernmental air traffic agreement. However, (and this has become the norm here in the past few days) the American authorities staged a direct provocation in order to disrupt this flight.

On arrival at Kennedy Airport the aircraft was sent off to park far away from the terminal and the passengers were not allowed off for a long time. The aircraft was unloaded only after persistent protests by Aeroflot representatives.

Nevertheless the American authorities blatantly violated all international norms and prevented the aircraft from taking off for Moscow yesterday. Moreover the passengers were forced to remain at the airport until late at night. One of the passengers, Indian citizen (M. Bava), told your correspondents in conversation: "This is gross humiliation of people. Look, there are many women and children among us. Now I see with my own eyes how hypocritical Washington's campaign in defense of human rights is."

The hypocrisy to which official Washington is resorting in trying to break the agreement on Aeroflot flights to the United States is outrageous. All this is done under the cover of crudely fabricated public "reaction." Remaining silent about Washington's direct orders, bourgeois propaganda mouthpieces claim that all this is supposedly linked with the reluctance of labor unions and airlines to service Aeroflot. The same applies to local hotels, many of which turned out to be unexpectedly "overbooked" when it came to Aeroflot passengers.

However, informed observers believe that it is not the American public but the administration which is doing everything possible to undermine Soviet-American relations. "The American authorities want to disrupt Aeroflot flights. They are creating more and more difficulties for us," V.I. Kurkov, Aeroflot representative in New York, stated to PRAVDA correspondents.

Events at Kennedy Airport once more eloquently testify to the levity with which official Washington violates international documents and deprives people of elementary rights.

AIRPORT FAILS TO SERVICE AIRPLANE CARRYING USSR OLYMPIC TEAM

LD111800 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1722 GMT 11 Feb 80 LD

[Text] New York, 11 February, TASS--The American authorities have committed a new act of illegality and arbitrariness with regard to a Soviet passenger airliner which arrived at John F. Kennedy International Airport in New York. Despite the existing intergovernmental agreement on air transport links between the USSR and the United States, the airport authorities, with the blessing of the Washington authorities, did not allow the Soviet plane, carrying 122 members of a Soviet delegation to the winter Olympic games in Lake Placid, to land passengers and unload luggage. The authorities towed the Soviet IL-62 plane to a remote parking bay, and not a single passenger or crew member was allowed to leave the aircraft. Moreover, one of the airport officials, (Pattering), impudently declared that "the Soviet plane will stay at the remote parking bay until it rots." After the Soviet plane was kept in the airport for about 2 hours it flew to Washington. The Soviet sports delegation was forced to get from Washington to Lake Placid by bus, which is twice as far from Washington as from New York. Such provocative acts do not promote the creation of a normal atmosphere at the winter Olympic games in Lake Placid.

BOLSHAKOV VIEWS DANGERS OF U.S. BACKING FOR ZIONISM

LD111623 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Feb 80 p 4 LD

[V. Bolshakov article: "Alliance Between Imperialism and Zionism"]

[Text] Recent events have repeatedly demonstrated official Washington's striking hypocrisy: It acts as international gendarme, but claims the job of guardian of international morality.

This hypocrisy is very clearly manifested in the continuing U.S. sponsorship of international Zionism and the state of Israel. Not once has Washington condemned its rulers' aggressive expansionist course.

Communists do not equate the working people of Israel and Jewish working people in the United States and other countries with the Zionists. The truth, however, is that American Jewish organizations are dominated by Zionists, and Zionism has become the official ideology of the ruling circles in Israel.

Zionism is not only an ideology. It is also a racist, hegemonist policy. As a result of that policy an entire people--the Palestinian Arabs--were deprived of their homeland, and now Israeli ruling circles, with U.S. connivance, are denying them the right to self-determination and the creation of their own state. Israel's repeated acts of aggression against neighboring Arab states have led to the Near East's remaining one of the world's hottest spots for more than 30 years. The consequences of the Israeli aggression of 1967 have still not been eliminated--genocide is being carried out against the local population in the occupied Arab lands and armed raids by the Israeli military on the territory of neighboring Lebanon have not stopped.

That is where Washington could apply economic and political sanctions, against a state whose aggressive policy and racist ideology have been repeatedly condemned by the United Nations. But no, Washington uses sanctions against states which, like Iran, do not obey its diktat. And the aggressor state, as Israel is rightly called, enjoys not tacit but very outspoken support in Washington.

Here is some recent evidence of that. In late December 1979, during talks with Israeli Defense Minister E. Weizman in the United States, new, gratuitous aid to Tel Aviv for fiscal 1980-1981 was announced, to the tune of more than $1.8 billion. Moreover Israel is granted a loan of $200 million.

Even when, immediately after Weizman's return, Tel Aviv announced a program for the construction of new settlements on the occupied West Bank of the Jordan and in the Gaza Strip, Washington did not renounce these commitments.

Why do such actions by Israel not meet with condemnation in Washington? How does this tie in with the "shining and promising prospects for peace" in the Near East which President Carter spoke of in the State of the Union Message? Why did American representatives at the United Nations and the White House consider it necessary to condemn the resolution by the UN General Assembly, which described "Zionism as a form of racism and racial discrimination," and why did they come out against the resolution on hegemonism, adopted in December 1979, in which Zionism is named as a form of hegemonism?

"The brazen impudence with which Israeli politicians manage to dictate their demands to such a 'great' power as the United States," Henry Winston, national chairman of the Communist Party of the United States, has said, "is not explained only by the ideological influence of Israeli Zionism. Zionism and racism are instruments and tools in the hands of American imperialists, who are trying to maintain their dominant positions and privileges in that part of the world."

Since World War II the United States has followed an aggressive line in the Near East, first in accordance with the "Truman doctrine," which provided for resistance right up to the use of force with respect to any regimes which did not suit Washington, and then with the "Eisenhower doctrine," which, based on anticommunism, anti-Sovietism and hostility toward national liberation movements, resulted in the U.S. invasion of Lebanon. In essence these doctrines form the basis of the present hegemonist U.S. course, which Carter recently proclaimed in the State of the Union Message and in his speech in Congress.

Naturally, international Zionism has become the primary ally of U.S. imperialism in implementing its Near East policy.

Without breaking off ties with its old patrons and allies in Europe, international Zionism has placed its main stake on the United States and even transferred its headquarters there.

U.S. ruling circles helped Zionism to build a nest in America, proceeding from their own selfish interests, and not at all from a sentimental sympathy with the idea of creating a "Jewish national home in Palestine" (incidentally, at first the Zionists planned to create this home in Uganda, then in Argentina, and in the forties they even examined a proposal by the Japanese militarists to base it in Manchuria). Over the years, with U.S. assistance, Zionism has been turned into the strike detachment of imperialism, and the state of Israel into an outpost of Washington's imperial policy in the Near East.

The Jewish haute bourgeoisie in the United States directs the activity of both the American branch of the Zionists and the whole of international Zionism in accordance with its own class interests, which run counter to the genuine interests of the Jewish working people's masses.

Money and weapons flow into Israel in a constant, ever increasing stream from the United States and other countries, and not only from Jews. Thus in 1973 Israel received $500 million in the form of shares and capital investments on the decision of the third economic conference, known as the "Jerusalem millionaires' conference." Taking part in the conference, according to AFP, were "1,200 businessmen from 27 countries, half of whom are not Jews." The agency reports that among them was the American motor car magnate Henry Ford II, who together with his colleagues discussed long-term plans for capital investments in the Israeli economy to the tune of $15 billion. Such "millionaries' conferences" are held regularly.

Zionists' capital operates side by side with non-Zionist capital in the system of the U.S. military industrial complex, and this explains the Zionists' active participation in anti-Soviet campaigns, including the current one. American "hawks" and opponents of detente, of limiting the arms race and of the Soviet-American SALT II treaty often aline themselves with U.S. Zionists.

A number of monopolies which are contractors for the Pentagon are controlled by Zionists. For instance, the Lazarus brothers, who belong to the leadership of the American Jewish Committee, control the Lockheed aircraft company, which works 90 percent for the Pentagon. Zionists hold strong positions in the General Dynamics Corporation, which produces ballistics missiles, cruise missiles, nuclear submarines and bombers. It need hardly be said that these and other Pentagon contractors are the main suppliers of arms to Israel.

The common class interests of the U.S. haute bourgeoisie, both Jewish and non-Jewish, help to make it clear why Israel occupies the privileged position of the "51st state." Making use of their own and other people's capital, the Zionist have spun their web around many spheres of life in the United States. The U.S. Jewish community, whose influential circles are undoubtedly of Zionist orientation, accounts, for instance, for about 60 percent of Democratic Party funds.

The Zionist bourgeoisie's capital controls a considerable proportion of the U.S. mass media. According to former American diplomat D. Nes, this "guarantees Israel almost total immunity from criticism in the United States" and the opportunity to discredit people who do not suit Zionism. [paragraph continues]

Suffice it to recall the affair of A. Young, former U.S. permanent representative at the United Nations. Young's conversation with Z.L. at-Tarazi, PLO permanent observer at the United Nations, last August was taped by Israeli agents, who make themselves at home in the United States. The ensuing persecution of Young in the U.S. press, which demanded his dismissal from the United Nations, made him resign. That is only one example of the capabilities of the Zionist lobby in the United States, which invariable operates hand in hand with domestic American reaction. These are the circles which sought the virtual renunciation by the White House of the joint Soviet-American statement on the Near East of 1 October 1977, that was highly evaluated throughout the world.

It is characteristic that all Zionist campaigns aimed at wrecking a Near East settlement are accompanied by a hysterical anti-Soviet campaign. "For 30 years," the New York DAILY NEWS writes, quoting a U.S. State Department employee, "the Israelis have been putting forward the strategic argument that Israel is a vitally important defense for the United States against Soviet expansion in the Near East." Egyptian President A. as-Sadat was pushed onto the path of betrayal of Arab interests by means of such arguments. The Camp David deal, elaborated by the Zionists in close contact with U.S. ruling circles, made it possible to wrest Egypt from the ranks of Arab countries opposing the Israeli aggressor and to harness Cairo to the Pentagon's military chariot.

Attempts by reactionary forces to divert the liberation movement in the Muslim world into the channel of anticommunism and anti-Sovietism, which leads only into the swamp of capitulation to imperialism and Zionism, are extremely dangerous for the very future of the struggling peoples. The inconsistency of certain Arab leaders who on the one hand condemn Zionism and the Camp David deal and on the other contribute to the anti-Soviet campaign is only playing into the hands of imperialism and Zionism. The alliance between imperialism and Zionism is essentially hostile to the cause of the national liberation of Arab and other peoples. It is also contrary to the vital interests of the Jewish working masses. Progressive circles in Arab countries and the Israeli Communist Party have repeatedly pointed this out. Also very symptomatic in this connection is the statement by foreign ministers of the National Steadfastness and Confrontation Front, who noted at their recent meeting that the United States and its allies in the region are trying to use events in Iran and Afghanistan to create an atmosphere in the Near East which would permit them to foist the Camp David agreements on the Arab countries and establish Israeli-Egyptian dominance in the region, and that means U.S. dominance.

The hegemonist aspirations of U.S. imperialism and international Zionism, as the recent UN resolution again recalled, are fraught with a serious threat not only to the Near East, but to the entire world. The task of all progressive forces of today is to thwart the hegemonists' dangerous plans.

BRIBERY SCANDAL INVOLVING DEMOCRATS COMES AT BAD TIME

LD080052 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 7 Feb 80 LD

[Yuriy Georgiyev commentary]

[Text] The U.S. Congressional Ethics Committees plan to pursue the investigation of allegations against eight members of the U.S. Congress implicated in political bribery despite opposition from the Justice Department.

U.S. Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti, urged the committees to postpone the investigations for up to 6 months or more. The ostensible reason he offered for the postponement was that he did not want to jeopardise criminal prosecution. Our observer Yuriy Georgiyev, in his commentary takes a look at the continuing bribery scandal:

If I understand the situation correctly, Mr Civiletti's chief concern in urging postponement of independent congressional investigation is that the Justice Department does not want any of the congressmen involved in the case to get away with it. That seems to be a very justifiable concern considering the fact that in the past in many cases American lawmakers under similar circumstances were able to get around the law. Perhaps the most notable such case was the so-called Koreagate, the South Korean CIA's bribery scandal which implicated a good many legislators. All but a handful, according to press reports, were able to get away with murder. Thus when the eager American reporters focused on Capitol Hill expecting to see a lot of heads rolling, the whole thing just fizzled out or was rather made to fizzle out, and nothing came of it. What will come out of the latest congressional scandal remains to be seen. The whole thing may peter out as it happened before, or as it has been suggested in the U.S. press, this bribery case might turn out to be something like a new Watergate. This time however, all but one of the congressmen implicated in the bribery scandal are Democrats. And the Republicans should now be able to congratulate themselves for this opportunity to get even with their political opponents.

Circumstantially or not it was Republican Senator Larry Pressler of South Dakota who was the only member of Congress involved in the FBI probe who refused to go along with the dishonest dealings discussed by undercover investigators. It looks like there is a virtual tug of war going on in Washington with the stakes rising higher and higher in view of the upcoming presidential elections.

At one time when President Carter's domestic policies apparently led him into a blind alley, the administration apparently hit on what looked like the winning horse: the alleged Soviet threat to the United States. And the appeals to American patriotic feelings, which have been lately adopted by the administration, have yielded some results. Deplorable as it is, the U.S. administration is willing to play a dangerous game on the international scene misleading the public at home in order to project the image of a forceful and efficient leadership. And folks back home tend to forget the huge amount of domestic problems facing them.

After all, if according to President Carter the Russian bear is right there at your doorstep, the only problem you face at the moment is how to save your life. So the administration must be vitally interested in keeping up the current anti-Soviet campaign to keep the people's minds off the real problems at home. If so, the latest bribery scandal involving Democrats could not have come at a worse time. It is up to the administration to see to it that it does not get out of control and thus destroy the chances of President Carter's hopes for another term of office in the White House.

In this respect it is nothing surprising that Benjamin Civiletti should at least slow down the process of investigation before it is too late. Despite the powerful restraining influence that the U.S. administration can boast of, there is always a chance that a couple of investigative reporters like Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein might play havoc with the best laid plans. Whatever happens, it is a sad commentary on the U.S. political scene that the world situation should be handled depending on the internal politics of the United States.

GAMKRELIDZE SCORES BEIJING'S 'CLAIMS TO WORLD HEGEMONY'

LD111715 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 18 Jan 80 p 3 LD

[ZARYA VOSTOKA commentator T. Gamkrelidze article: "Beijing's Shadow Over the Map of Asia"]

[Text] How has the rapprochement between Washington and Beijing affected their Asian strategy and the general situation in Asia? Has the "complete normalization of relations" between the United States and PRC of which U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown spoke during his Beijing talks been a "long-term stabilizing factor in Asia," as official circles in those countries claim? That is not what the recent chain of events shows. To be more accurate, this dangerous collusion has freed the hands of lovers of saber rattling in both Beijing and Washington.

Indeed, the American mass media's commentaries on the results of Brown's talks with the Chinese leaders make it clear that what Washington and Beijing mean by "effective action" is the expansion of their interference in South Asian countries' affairs and, in particular, still broader support for Afghan counterrevolutionaries and also weapons for Pakistan.

As L.I. Brezhnev said in answer to a PRAVDA correspondent's questions, "assistance to the elements that are making incursions into Afghanistan and perpetrating aggressive actions against the legitimate government is being increased under cover of an anti-Soviet ballyhoo. The White House recently openly announced its decision to expand supplies to these elements of military equipment and everything needed for hostile activity. The Western press reports that during talks in Beijing the U.S. defense secretary reached agreement on coordinating these actions with the Chinese leadership."

During this visit the American and Chinese sides reaffirmed their common strategic interests regarding many international problems. The United States expressed the readiness to send technical facilities and military specialists to modernize the Chinese Armed Forces, and both sides decided to expand contacts in the military sphere.

Incidentally, during a visit to Pakistan back in spring 1979 a Chinese military delegation headed by Zhang Tingfa, commander of China's Air Force, went to the Pakistan-Afghanistan border region. Numerous facts attest that camps for training Afghan insurgents have been set up in Xinjiang in China, COUNTERSPY magazine reports. In short, the postures of the United States and China are so close that it is possible to speak of the formalization of a new military alliance between Washington and Beijing. This, writes ARMED FORCES JOURNAL, which is close to the Pentagon, means that the presence of U.S. Naval and Air Forces in Asia and the Pacific henceforth has Beijing's blessing.

Zhongnanhai regards increased tension between the United States and the Soviet Union as an important factor expanding China's room for maneuver in the world arena. What then? Beijing is resorting to sophisticated diplomatic maneuvers in hammering together a "united front" against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. "Chinese political poker" includes a plan for uniting China on an anti-Soviet and antisocialist platform with the countries of the so-called "Second World," as, in particular, the developed European capitalist states, Canada, Australia and New Zealand are called in Beijing terminology.

Beijing strategy's desire to replace detente by confrontation coincides with a wish to divert all the world's attention from Chinese expansion in Southeast Asia. China's doctrine of militant great-power chauvinism has long proclaimed all Southeast and South Asia to be the "Middle Empire's" "sphere of interests" and a direct field of Chinese expansion.

Along with organizing military cooperation with the United States, Japan and a number of NATO countries, the Beijing leadership is fueling an atmosphere of tension in Southeast Asia. Beijing has repeatedly declared that it desires the normalization of relations with India. Is this so?

Indira Gandhi, leader of the Indian National Congress Party, who won the parliamentary elections and is the country's new prime minister, has said that the U.S. rapprochement with China and also the arming of Pakistan by the United States and China "pose a real threat."

Literally a few days ago London's SUNDAY TELEGRAPH, citing information from intelligence circles, reported that Pakistan intends to detonate its first nuclear bomb within the next 3 months. "Intelligence specialists," the newspaper writes, "are convinced that the West and China have given General Ziaul Haq the 'go-ahead' to detonate his atom bomb."

A number of secret documents that have been made public reveal Beijing's aggressive plans in Asia, India's LINK weekly writes. As these documents testify, China's special services are planning to create a so-called "corridor"--a puppet state made up of parts of the territory of countries neighboring the PRC. This "corridor," according to the Beijing hegemonists' scheme, is to stretch from Thailand to Tibet, incorporating a number of regions of Burma and also the Indian states of Manipur and Nagaland and the union territory of Arunachal-Pradesh. Another of Beijing's aims is to create a "people's republic of Bengal" comprising Bangladesh and also the Indian states of West Bengal and Nagaland. These "corridors" would be a springboard for further Chinese interference in neighboring countries' internal affairs.

India has greeted with alarm the report of the U.S. decision to give China electronic equipment for "geological surveys." As the Indian press notes, this equipment which is installed on aircraft is based on the use of infrared radiation and can be utilized for military tasks--in particular, for reconnaissance purposes on the Indian-Chinese border.

However, to be fair let us note that it is not Beijing that takes the palm for having drawn up the plan for alienating an enormous territory from India.

The memory of the CIA plans to form a notorious "Himalayan federation" that would include Nepal, Bhutan, Sikkim (now an Indian state) and the whole Indian northeast is still fresh. These plans have not been shelved and it is no accident that they have been adopted by the Beijing geopoliticians.

The Zhongnanhai leadership's great-power hegemonist aspirations and aggressive policy pose a serious threat to the cause of peace and the people's security. The Chinese leaders, with a persistence worthy of some better application, make territorial claims against the USSR, Mongolia, Vietnam and India.

The reference book "China. General Information," which reaffirms the Chinese hegemonist claims against states neighboring the PRC, including the Soviet Union, was recently published yet again in Beijing. This "reference book" makes it clear that the sphere of Beijing's encroachments includes the Soviet Amur region, Primorskiy Kray, Sakhalin, part of Kazakhstan and Central Asia, the Mongolian People's Republic, part of Vietnam and so forth. How can one avoid recalling here that China has resorted to military adventures against almost all its neighbors in the last 20 years. Let us recall the support for antigovernment "movements" in India, Indonesia, Burma, Thailand, Malaysia and the Philippines, the 1962 Chinese-Indian conflict, the pressure on the Mongolian People's Republic, the seizure of the Paracel Islands and the provocations over the Senkaku Islands. Let us recall the attempts at Chinese colonization of Kampuchea in 1975-1978 and the policy of genocide pursued in that long-suffering country with the direct participation of Beijing "advisers." Nor is it possible to forget the impertinent attack on the Socialist Republic of Vietnam by a 500,000-strong Chinese Army. The failure of this aggression has not sobered certain hotheads in Beijing. Even today they are threatening to teach "another lesson" to Vietnam and, at the same time, Laos.

The acceleration of China's military preparations combined with the propaganda of the inevitability of world war introduces a dangerous destabilizing element into the international situation right now and creates a threat to all mankind. The main aim of Beijing's present policy is to turn China into a mighty military power and establish its hegemony throughout the world. In putting forward the "Three Worlds" theory China's rulers are trying to deny the existence of the two socioeconomic systems. They are urging the developing states' peoples to unite with the imperialist countries in an "extremely broad front," of struggle against world socialism and its bastion--the USSR. Claims to world hegemony are openly made. ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO newspaper conceitedly declares: "The 21st century will be the Chinese century; we have manpower and mental capacities in abundance. The successful implementation of the four modernizations will be the start of the Chinese century...."

The arsenals of nuclear, missile and conventional weapons are being enlarged. In terms of the number of armed forces personnel the PRC takes first place not only in Asia but in all the world. The PRC's military spending grows constantly, although the country already holds third place in the world in terms of this indicator--And this when China is in 103d place in the world in terms of per capita national product, 100th place in terms of health appropriations and 91st in terms of education spending. In an interview with foreign correspondents Deng Xiaoping boasted: "The PRC has the forces to deliver a nuclear strike. They will grow." Of course, the question arises: What makes China maintain such a huge military machine? Is this dictated by the task of defense against imperialist aggressors? By no means. On the contrary, the Chinese leaders try in every possible way to preserve the U.S. military presence in Asia and other parts of the world, champion the strengthening of the Washington-Tokyo-Seoul military-political alliance and make plans connected with new military-political alliances.

"When the fox smiles," Mao Zedong liked to say, "lock the henhouse." Today the "smile of the fox" smacks strongly of the snarl of a big predator. Beijing has set itself the goal of extending China's dominance to various Asian countries and especially Southeast Asia, and is already acting in this direction. To achieve its expansionist goals Zhongnanhai is seeking to create a united front with the United States, Japan, the FRG and other capitalist countries, although it is clear that any connivance at China's hegemonist aspirations may contain a threat to peace.

JAPANESE WEAPONS GROUP SCORES U.S. NUCLEAR PLANS

LD111006 Moscow TASS in English 0940 GMT 11 Feb 80 LD

["Against U.S. Dangerous Plans"--TASS headline]

[Text] Tokyo, February 11, TASS--The Japan council against atomic and hydrogen bombs (Gensuikyo) called on the Japanese working people and the public of the country to launch a mass movement for the frustration of the aggressive designs of U.S. ruling circles, for the removal of nuclear threat, and for relaxation of international tension. The action programme, adopted at an enlarged meeting of the permanent executive committee of this mass organization here on Sunday says the President Carter administration and the Pentagon now openly pursue the position-of-strength policy, further stepping up the production of deadly weapons. In these conditions all peace forces must jointly rise for struggle and issue a resolute rebuff to the opponents of the cause of peace and security of the peoples.

The programme emphasizes necessity to launch vigorous actions against deployment of U.S. nuclear-missile arsenals in the territories of other states, against the creation of new types of weapons of mass destruction, for a lasting peace on earth.

DPRK OIL INDUSTRY DELEGATION VISITS USSR

SK081358 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1330 GMT 6 Feb 80 SK

[Text] At the invitation of the Soviet State Committee for Science and Technology, a delegation of technicians of the DPRK oil industry led by Comrade (Yi Chong-yu), deputy director of the general bureau of fuel prospect of the DPRK mining industry committee, is visiting our country. The Korean technicians came to the Soviet Union to study seabed oil drilling. At present, they are in Baku, the capital of the Azerbayijan Soviet Socialist Republic.

Baku is famous for being a great oil industry center. It has attained tremendous achievements in the development of the oil industry since the founding of the Soviet Government. For instance, large oil fields were discovered in the sea, not far from the capital of the Azerbayijan SSR, and those oil fields are being successfully exploited. Oil extracting bases were built on the sea and a large town was built there. Workers extracting oil from the seabed are living there. The technicians from the People's Korea are very much interested in the success the oil extraction workers of the Azerbayijan SSR attained in seabed oil drilling.

TRADE, PAYMENTS PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH MPR

LD120956 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 12 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Ulaanbaatar--A protocol on the 1980 trade turnover and payments between the USSR Government and the Mongolian Government was signed in the Mongolian capital. The document envisages a growth in mutual trade between the two countries by more than 10 percent compared with last year.

REPORTAGE ON ANDREY GROMYKO'S VISIT TO INDIA

Departure for Delhi

LD110919 Moscow TASS in English 0917 GMT 11 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 11, TASS--Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, foreign minister of the USSR, left Moscow today for Delhi for an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Government of the Republic of India.

At the airport Andrey Gromyko was seen off by Viktor Grishin, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, and other officials.

Charge d'Affairs ad Interim of the Republic of India in the USSR L. L. Mehrotra was amid the seeing-off party.

Stopover in Tashkent

LD111922 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 11 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR foreign minister, has made a stop over in Tashkent, the capital of Uzbekistan, on his way to India for an official friendly visit.

A conversation took place with leading workers of Uzbekistan. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan Central Committee, discussed the efforts of the workers of the republic to fulfill the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the plans for the final year of the 5-year plan period. He also discussed the preparations of the republic for the 110th anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Ilich Lenin.

Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko dwelt on several current questions of the present international situation and the foreign policy activity of the CPSU and the Soviet state. He passed on to the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee, the party aktiv and all workers of the republic a cordial greeting from Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and the other members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and a lofty estimation of the achievements of the workers of Soviet Uzbekistan and wishes for further successes.

Arrival Statement

LD120912 Moscow TASS in English 0900 GMT 12 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Delhi, February 12, TASS--Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and foreign minister of the USSR, arrived here today on an official friendly visit as guest of the Government of the Republic of India.

He was met at Palam Airport by India's External Affairs Minister P. V. Narasimha Rao, other officials, and the heads of the diplomatic missions of socialist countries accredited in India.

Andrey Gromyko made the following statement at the airport:

I am glad to avail myself of the invitation of the Indian Government and to re-visit friendly India.

During the forthcoming talks with the Indian leaders we are going to discuss bilateral relations and also international problems of interest to the Soviet Union and India. Our relations have become an important factor of safeguarding peace and stability not only in South Asia but also in a broader international area, a factor opposing hegemonistic and imperialist designs.

We believe that in present conditions, when the forces of imperialism and reaction seek to effect a turn in the international situation from detente to tension and dangerous confrontation, joint efforts by the USSR and India can play a major part in the normalisation of this situation.

I hope that the forthcoming meetings and exchange of opinions with the leaders of India will promote these lofty aims in the interests of the Soviet and Indian peoples, for the sake of strengthening peace in Asia and throughout the world.

India's External Affairs Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao said in reply that he fully subscribed to Andrey Gromyko's confidence that the forthcoming Soviet-Indian talks would be fruitful and would promote the further strengthening of the traditional friendship between the peoples of both countries. A guarantee of this was the community of the views of India and the Soviet Union on many international questions, he said.

COOPERATION URGED IN TALKS BETWEEN INDIA, AFGHANISTAN

LD121056 Moscow TASS in English 1046 GMT 12 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Kabul, February 12, TASS--Afghanistan and India are fully resolved to continue to strengthen friendly relations and broaden cooperation, especially in the fields of the economy and technology. This is said in a statement on the results of the talks between the Afghan side and the special representative of the Indian Government, Shilendra Kumar Singh. The statement was made public here.

The statement stresses that during the talks the sides pointed to the need to exert all efforts in order to relieve a dangerous and strained situation in the region caused by the interference of imperialist forces into Afghanistan's internal affairs.

The Afghan side reiterated its intention to adhere strictly to the policy of nonalignment and to the principles of the United Nations Charter, to make all-round efforts to maintain friendly relations with all countries, above all with the neighbouring ones: India, the USSR, Pakistan, Iran and others on the basis of mutual respect for independence, national sovereignty and noninterference in the affairs of each other.

The attempts of certain countries to turn Pakistan into a place d'armes for an armed aggression against Afghanistan arouse serious concern. The Afghan side, the statement points out, confirmed its intention to solve all problems with Pakistan by peaceful means.

The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan again states that limited contingents of the Armed Forces of the Soviet Union deployed in Afghanistan at the request of the Afghan Government and in accordance with the provisions of the Afghan-Soviet treaty of friendship, goodneighbourliness and cooperation and the provisions of the U.N. Charter will be withdrawn from Afghan territory as soon as the cause which called forth this request is removed that is the continued armed aggression from the outside with the aim of doing away with the new state system in Afghanistan.

Shilendra Kumar Singh was received by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the DRA, and handed him a message from Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India.

AFGHANISTAN'S PANJSHIRI DISCUSSES LIFE UNDER AMIN

LD120027 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2130 GMT 11 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Kabul--Our correspondent Viktor Bazilevich has had a meeting with Gholam Dastagir Panjshiri, member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Politburo. This is what he said:

After the April revolution the PDPA and all progressive forces set about creating a healthy political atmosphere in the country and conditions under which all patriotic forces could take an active part in political and public life. Amin and his underlings, incited by the forces of imperialism and reaction, came out against the national progressive forces. Amin's bloody regime, Dastagir Panjshiri went on, inflicted great damage upon our country. Thousands of PDPA activists were thrown into prison, tortured and shot. Terror and violence hung lide a black cloud over the country. The dictator attempted to alienate the PDPA from the popular masses, to undermine the liberation movement in Afghanistan. But the savage terror did not break the patriots. The fighters for Afghanistan's honour united around the party in the struggle against internal and outside reaction, and were victorious. We are grateful to the Soviet people and to the Government of the Soviet Union, Dastagir Panjshiri said, for their sincere and selfless help to Afghanistan. We firmly belive that the friendship and cooperation between our countries will develop and strengthen for the well-being of the peoples of Afghanistan and the Soviet Union.

MOSCOW INCREASES BROADCASTS IN DARI, PASHTO

[Broadcast Note--FCS/WA]

FBIS monitoring observations indicate that on 5 February the Moscow International Service increased it broadcasting effort in Dari and Pashto to Afghanistan from 10 and a half hours per week in each language to 14 hours per week in Dari and 17 hours per week in Pashto.

Moscow broadcasts to Afghanistan began in February, 1957, with the introduction of two daily 30-minute broadcasts in Pashto. In April 1967, two daily 30-minute Dari programs were added. Broadcasting continued at this level up to December 1979, when an additional daily 30-minute broadcast in each language was introduced. With the broadcasts added on 5 February 1980, Moscow International Service programming in Dari and Pashto is presented in a daily 4 and a half hour block from 1300 to 1730 GMT, with programs being carried on six or seven shortwave (and possibly one mediumwave) frequencies simultaneously.

The half-hour segments in Pashto and Dari are broadcast alternately with only the "Moscow bells" signal played between programs. Moscow's usual musical introduction and opening announcements have not been used thus far between language segments. The Pashto programs begin every hour on the hour and the Dari programs begin on the half hour. While there is some repetition among the programs, the precise repeat pattern has not yet been established.

PAKISTAN 'OPENLY VIOLATES' AFGHAN AIRSPACE

LD112206 Moscow TASS in English 1804 GMT 11 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Delhi, February 11, TASS--Pakistan is being turned into the main base of the interventionist forces which are grossly interfering in Afghanistan's internal affairs. Gangs of mercenaries are being smuggled into Afghanistan from Pakistan's territory with the knowledge of the Pakistani Government. Thus several groups of bandits numbering over 400 were smuggled lately into Nangarhar Province.

The Pakistani authorities have issued orders for reinforcing the border posts at sections of Pakistani territory contiguous to Afghanistan. In some districts, units of the regular Army of Pakistan have been moved toward the frontier along the so-called Durand line and they have taken combat positions.

The Pakistani authorities openly violate the airspace of Afghanistan. Pakistani Airforce planes systematically violate the state frontier of the DRA [Democratic Republic of Afghanistan]. All this indicates that the Government of Pakistan has no intention of stopping its aggressive policy toward Afghanistan and allows its territory to be used by the USA and its allies for carrying through their aggressive designs in the region.

BRIEFS

FRIENDSHIP WITH INDIA--A photographic exhibition, in the name of friendship and cooperation, has opened in Alma-Ata within the framework of the 10-day festival of Soviet-Indian friendship on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic of India to show the development of close relations between the USSR and India. A book and magazine exhibition has opened on the same occasion in the Kazakh state library. There are works by Rabindranath Tagor, Ahmed Abbas and other authors. Indian books are on display in the Alma-Ata City Chekov Library and the Kokchetavskaya Oblast Library. Meetings and soirees devoted to the 30th anniversary of the Republic of India were held at the Abay teachers training institute in Karaganda, at the electroengineering plant in Alma-Ata, at the medical institute in Semipalatinsk, at the ferroalloys plant in Aktyubinsk and at other enterprises and institutions that are collective members of the Kazakh branch of the Soviet-Indian Friendship Society. A week of Indian films was arranged in Kazakhstan. [Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1510 GMT 6 Feb 80 AU]

VIETNAM 'INTERESTED' IN RESUMING TALKS WITH PRC

LD111000 Moscow TASS in English 0911 GMT 11 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Hanoi, February 11, TASS--The Vietnamese side is interested in China's making a proposal as soon as possible as to a date of the 11th meeting at the talks of the two countries' government delegations in Beijing, and notifying the SRV of that. The Vietnamese delegation after necessary coordinations will be ready to take part in further meetings. This is stated in the letter sent by Dinh Nho Liem, the head of the Vietnamese Government delegation at the talks in Beijing, deputy minister of foreign affairs, before his departure from the PRC, to Han Nianlung, the head of the Chinese Government delegation.

PRC CONTINUES TO EXACERBATE RELATIONS WITH SRV

LD111138 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 11 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Our correspondent Leonid Krichevskiy reports from Hanoi:

Beijing authorities continue to exacerbate the situation along the border with Vietnam. In January and the beginning of February armed incursions of Chinese soldiers into Vietnamese territory continued without ceasing.

As previously large casualties are inflicted on the peaceful inhabitants, the Chinese side continues to violate the airspace of the SRV and its maritime borders. Beijing's position with regard to the peace talks with Vietnam is increasingly vacillating, parallel with the expansion of military preparations along the border. The Chinese representative deliberately wrecks the continuation of the talks, postponing one session after another every week. On the whole, a course of this kind is aimed at further exacerbating relations with Vietnam.

The following fact exemplifies Beijing's position: The Vietnamese side recently proposed a new peace initiative: To mark the Vietnamese New Year, according to the lunar calendar--the traditional Viet holiday--Vietnam proposed a cease-fire, lasting several days and in force along the entire length of the border. Vietnam also proposed that any armed attacks also cease for the period.

However, the Beijing authorities have categorically rejected this peaceful proposal of Vietnam, having demonstrated yet again their ill-will, their desire to exacerbate relations between the two countries still further.

All this bears witness to the fact that not only does Beijing continue to make threats against the SRV, but that it is also preparing ever more actively to carry out its adventurist and criminal designs.

SHOLMOV NOTES ANNIVERSARY OF SOVIET-INDONESIAN RELATIONS

LD111545 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Feb 80 p 5 LD

[Article by Yu. Sholmov, candidate of historical sciences: "For the Common Good: 30 Years of Soviet-Indonesian Relations"]

[Text] The USSR and Indonesia established mutual diplomatic relations 30 years ago--on 3 February, 1950. This event opened a new page in the history of friendship between our two peoples and helped to consolidate the traditions of mutual understanding, respect and cooperation. [paragraph continues]

The development of Soviet-Indonesian relations is reflected in the diverse ties which are regulated by a series of agreements and documents which have formed the legal and contractual basis for an equitable and mutually advantageous partnership in a variety of spheres.

The words of L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, that "In the annals of the Asian peoples' liberation struggle there is not a single page which does not record the Soviet Union's active support and solidarity..." are convincingly corroborated by the example of Soviet-Indonesian relations.

Jakarta's complex of sports facilities with a 104,000-seat stadium, its monument in honor of the heroes of the independence struggle and the "friendship" hospital building, all of which were built with the assistance of the USSR, tower like majestic symbols of the friendship and cooperation between the Soviet and Indonesian peoples.

The Soviet Union has frequently given Indonesia moral, political, economic and other support in its struggle against the intrigues of imperialists and neocolonialists.

In the years of its most active participation in the anti-imperialist struggle, in the framing of the fundamental principles of the nonalined movement and in the development of Soviet-Indonesian cooperation, Indonesia made a considerable impact in the international arena, where it enjoyed influence and authority.

The tragic events of 1965 in Indonesia, which were largely the result of attempts to introduce the adventurist ideas of Maoism into Indonesia, provoked serious political changes within the country and led to a reexamination of a number of the tenets of its foreign policy doctrine and to a decline in Soviet-Indonesian relations.

After a principled assessment of these events the Soviet Union reaffirmed its willingness to continue to develop relations with Indonesia, if the latter were to show similar interest.

In the last few years there has been something of a revival in this sphere. An exchange of parliamentary delegations and of visits by a number of officials has taken place between our countries and a new trade agreement and an agreement on economic and technical cooperation have been signed. The volume of trade between us rose to $55 million in 1978. A highly successful Soviet commercial and industrial exhibition was held in Jakarta in April last year.

It is well known however that both within Indonesia and outside it there are circles which do not care for the development of ties and contacts with the Soviet Union. These circles are trying to artificially spread to Indonesia the hostile anti-Soviet campaign whipped up by international reaction. But these attempts are futile, for the patriotically-minded strata of the Indonesian people cherish the glorious traditions of Soviet-Indonesian friendship which has stood the test of time and practice.

Soviet-Indonesian relations have amassed experience and come a long way in the last 30 years. And although at times that way has been impeded by certain difficulties and has not always been straight and smooth, progress along it has, on the whole, been in a forward direction.

Cooperation between the USSR and Indonesia can continue to yield abundant fruit if it is structured for the benefit of the peoples of our countries and in the name of preserving world peace and easing tension.

OUTCOME OF SOVIET-PRK TALKS PRAISED

BK111136 Moscow in Cambodian to Kampuchea 1330 GMT 8 Feb 80 BK

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The Soviet-Kampuchean summit talks recently concluded in Moscow. The two sides discussed ways to further expand cooperation between the two countries and a large number of current international issues, including questions on Southeast Asia. The exchange of views took place in an atmosphere of comradely friendship and complete mutual understanding and showed that the Soviet Union and Kampuchea have identical views on all questions raised during the discussions and desire to strengthen cooperation in international affairs. There are sufficient reasons to expect that the outcome of the talks will play a positive role in seeking settlement of various questions in Southeast Asia where a really tense situation has lately developed. This tension is caused by forces unhappy with current developments in the region, since most of these developments are a result of victories achieved by the Indochinese peoples in their national liberation struggle.

Openly colluding with each other, Beijing and Washington are conducting subversive activities against detente by trying to sow discord and animosity among countries in Southeast Asia, provoking conflicts to pit these countries against each other. One cannot but notice the provocative propaganda fanned up by Beijing and Washington, a move which arbitrarily slanders the policy of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea vis-a-vis their neighbors. Why are Beijing and Washington trying to make these countries believe that a so-called danger exists from the Indochinese states, which are purportedly threatening them? What is the purpose of the rumors being cooked up about the so-called military operations in Kampuchea, operations which allegedly may spill over into Thai territory? Why are they pushing certain Southeast Asian countries, particularly Thailand, into perpetrating hostile acts which may kindle the flames of animosity against the Indochinese states?

Beijing's armed intervention grossly launched into Vietnam a year ago, as is well known, resulted in a total and ignominious defeat for them. Now, with the active participation of Washington, Beijing is preparing to use ASEAN member nations to carry out its hegemonism. Thailand alone, for this very end, has received four times as many U.S. weapons as it did a year ago.

However, the masterminds of the slander campaign will certainly not succeed in confusing at will the opinion of the Asian public and making them forget all the peace initiatives put forth by Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. As is well known, the foreign ministers of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea issued a proposal during their conference in Phnom Penh last month. In the resolution, Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea appealed to all Southeast Asian countries to sign bilateral treaties on mutual nonaggression in order to transform Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, independence, neutrality and stability. During the talks between the Soviet Union and Kampuchea in Moscow, the PRK leaders reaffirmed this offer.

The Soviet Union highly values the foreign policy of Kampuchea and other Indochinese states which cherish peace, adhere to nonalinement and seek peaceful coexistence over confrontation with their neighbors. Such a foreign policy is regarded as a vital factor positively affecting developments in Southeast Asia. The position of the Soviet Union was reflected in the speech made by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Comrade Leonid Brezhnev at a banquet hosted in the Kremlin in honor of the high-ranking Kampuchean guests.

In his speech, Comrade Brezhnev said, among other things: We do not wish to give up anything from the good things achieved in the seventies in the international arena. Moreover, we consider it indispensable to move forward. This is true with regard to containing the arms race, to eliminating conflicts in Southeast Asia, the Middle East and the Near East, and to transforming the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace as proposed by the coastal states. To us, any road is acceptable and desirable if it leads to a lasting peace.

PRAVDA REPORTS HENG SAMRIN CABLE TO BREZHNEV, KOSYGIN

LD111521 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Jan 80 p 1 LD

[Text] To Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

To Comrade Aleksey Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers

On behalf of the Kampuchean people, the People's Revolutionary Council and the National United Front for National Salvation I have the honor of expressing heartfelt thanks to you for your warm congratulations on the first anniversary of the victory of the Kampuchean people--7 January.

We are deeply appreciative of the enormous help and support which the Soviet people are giving to the Kampuchean people's revolutionary struggle against the policy of expansionism and great-power chauvinism on the part of the reactionary Beijing leadership clique, which has joined forces with imperialism and reaction in order to undermine the foundations of our Kampuchean motherland's independence and freedom.

I wish to express the hope that the great friendship and strong combat solidarity between the Kampuchean and Soviet peoples will continue to strengthen.

I wish you good health and new successes in your important work.

[Signed] Heng Samrin, president of the People's Revolutionary Council and of the Central Committee of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation.

BRIEFS

VIETNAMESE JUBILEE IN KIEV--On the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the Vietnamese Communist Party, a meeting was held in Kiev on 6 February. It was attended by aktivists of the Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Society and representatives of Vientamese students in Kiev. The formation of the Communist Party, the speakers emphasized, marked a radical turning point in the history of the Vietnamese people. Under the guidance of the communists, the Vietnamese people won glorious victories over the Japanese, French and American colonizers, recording unforgettable pages in the history of the anti-imperialist liberation struggle, while complying with the legacy of Ho Chi Minh, creator of the party, the Vietnamese are now building socialism and fostering the ties of friendship and combat solidarity with the CPSU, the Soviet Union and other fraternal parties and countries. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 6 Feb 80 AU]

GIFTS FOR VIETNAM--On 31 January the motorship (Vasiliy Klochkov) started for the Vietnamese port of Haiphong. Its crew has been privileged to deliver gifts to fraternal Vietnam purchased with funds earned by the Soviet people on the 1979 all-union Leninist Subbotnik. This is the first consignment of gifts valued at tens of millions of rubles. At a meeting held in Odessa, participants spoke about the Soviet people's loyalty to their international duty, about their strivings to help the fraternal Vietnamese people build a peaceful life. The meeting was addressed by Kirichenko, CPSU Central Committee member and Odesskiy Obkom first secretary. [Text] [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 31 Jan 80 AU]

TANJUG REPORT ON PRESIDENT TITO'S HEALTH CITED

LD111805 Moscow TASS in English 1738 GMT 11 Feb 80 LD

["Report by TANJUG Agency"--TASS headline]

[Text] Belgrade, February 11, TASS--TANJUG agency reported today that the process of recovery of President Josip Broz Tito of Yugoslavia slowed down in the past days because of the weakened functioning of digestive organs and development of certain difficulties in kidney functioning. This was reported yesterday by a panel of doctors.

SUSLOV, CPSU DELEGATION VISIT SIGHTS OF WARSAW

LD111522 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 11 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Today the CPSU delegation headed by Suslov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which has arrived in Warsaw to take part in the Eighth PZPR Congress, laid a wreath at the memorial cemetery-mausoleum of the Soviet soldiers. Members of the delegation honored with a minute of silence the memory of the glorious sons of the land of the soviets who gave their lives in the battles to liberate Poland's capital from the German fascist occupants. Karkoszka, secretary of the Central Committee and first secretary of the Warsaw Party Committee, and other officials were present at the wreath laying ceremony. Subsequently the delegation familiarized itself with Warsaw, its sights and historical monuments.

EIGHTH PZPR CONGRESS OPENS IN WARSAW

LD111718 Moscow TASS in English 1643 GMT 11 Feb 80 LD

["8th PUWP Congress Starts in Poland"--TASS headline]

[Text] Warsaw, February 11, TASS--The 8th Congress of the Polish United Workers Party has begun here today to discuss the major issues of the party activity, set future tasks in the construction of a developed socialist society and determine the lines for the further progress of the country. Delegations of communist and workers parties from many countries arrived at the forum of the Polish communists.

The report of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party "For the Further Prosperity of Socialist Poland and the Well-Being of the Polish People" will be read by Edward Gierek, first secretary of the party's Central Committee.

KUZNETSOV MEETS WITH GDR PROSECUTING ATTORNEY

LD110949 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Jan 80 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Friendly Conversation"]

[Text] V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received GDR General Prosecuting Attorney J. Streit in the Kremlin on 25 January. He is in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the USSR procurator general. R.A. Rudnenko, USSR procurator general and H. Ott, GDR ambassador to the USSR, participated in a friendly conversation which concerned the further development of legal cooperation between the two countries.

FRG SOLIDARITY WITH U.S. IMPLIES CONFRONTATION WITH EAST

LD111511 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Feb 80 p 5 LD

[Yevgeniy Grigoryev commentary: "Jumping To It?"]

[Text] A noisy debate on so-called NATO solidarity, "that is, solidarity with the United States," as one figure specified, can be heard on the banks of the Rhine. On the one hand it is being sought--even by means of arm twisting--by the Washington administration. On the other, it could be thought that the transatlantic boss of the North Atlantic bloc has gotten into dire straits--such is the passion with which Bonn at times campaigns for unity with it.

Of course, there are substantial nuances. The drummers of the rightwing opposition headed by Strauss would like to unthinkingly hitch the country to the American chariot, as in Adenauer's times. Although the world has not forgotten the "exploits" of Wehrmact butchers, some people in this camp are already cherishing the idea of Bundeswehr expeditions into regions of the notorious "arc of crises." Other circles appear more cautious, circumspect and realistic. A number of government spokesmen have come out, in particular, against the adventurist idea of extending the "NATO sphere." In connection with the aforesaid "solidarity," however, even Foreign Minister Genscher speaks of certain "necessary obligations" and readiness "for the emergence of an additional burden."

Of course, NATO is NATO, and alliance commitments exist within the bloc. But "on top of that"? What policy and what affairs does "additional solidarity" entail? For West German newspapers themselves are now writing that "a fundamental change in the U.S. political course" has occurred, that it is "shortsighted and unbalanced," that "America is once again getting special satisfaction out of the arms race" and so forth. I would like to believe that this does not give "special satisfaction" in Bonn. According to the logic of things, however, complicity in such a U.S. course cannot help but evolve into a very dangerous practice. For what is meant by the slogan "solidarity" is political, military and financial measures aimed at "facilitating" Washington's implementation of its global strategy. Willy-nilly this means whipping up the arms race for Bonn's part too and aiding attempts to assert imperialism's hegemonist and neocolonialist plans, above all in the Near and Middle East.

"Facilitation" of Washington's militarist activities is not ruled out in other directions. Reports have filtered into the press that the possible use in other parts of the world of part of the American troops stationed in the FRG, obviously as "quick reaction forces," does not ilicit West German objections. It is pointed out at NATO's Brussels headquarters, as a West German television correspondent reported, that "if the U.S. Navy is tied to the Persian Gulf region for any length of time (and this is precisely what is envisaged in the U.S. President's State of the Union Message--Ye. G.), the question will arise of replacing it in the Atlantic with new formations of the FRG Navy."

People on the other side of the ocean do not hide the fact that, in demanding "solidarity," they are preparing for the FRG a position as a trace horse in implementing the American policy aimed at undermining detente, confrontation with the socialist countries and stepping up the arms race. These sentiments were cynically conveyed recently by former Secretary of State Kissinger, who declared on arriving in Bonn: "We are convinced that it is precisely the Germans who must play an especially important role in further strengthening and arming NATO."

It is known that there are circles in the FRG which would not be averse to undertaking this American assignment. But does this role suit the country's really responsible and sober-minded figures and the broad FRG public, which has had a "taste" of detente, knows the advantages of good neighborliness in Europe and is aware that the future can be linked only with the prospect of peace?

Rearmament, Role in NATO

LD112244 Moscow TASS in English 2008 GMT 11 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Bonn, February 11, TASS--The influential forces in Bonn want to use the current noisy propaganda campaign, conducted by Washington and NATO over the non-existent Soviet menace, for further strengthening the FRG's military and political positions in the North Atlantic bloc. This is been done specifically by further building up the Bundeswehr's armaments. In the current year the FRG Government is going to spend 9 billion marks on buying up-to-date military equipment and ammunition, an increase of 7 per cent over last year.

In the opinion of observers the process of "complete renewal" of the Bundeswehr's military equipment is designed, to a considerable extent, to change still more the balance of military power between the Federal Republic and other West European NATO members in favour of the FRG and to secure for it dominant positions in this bloc. This, in turn, creates conditions for the FRG to put, "when necessary" pressure on other European NATO countries in the interests of its policy. Noteworthy in this connection is a recent statement made by Defence Minister of the FRG H. Apel in an interview with the newspaper GENERAL ANZEIGER, when he said that the FRG will have, in a few years' time, "the most up-to-date army" in comparsion with all other NATO partners.

Such a program means first of all that the West German economy is being increasingly drawn into the arms race to which the NATO Council session, held in Washington in May, 1978, gave the decisive impetus.

More and more facts are coming to public knowledge concerning the conversion of the FRG's production capacities to the manufacture of arms for the Bundeswehr and other NATO armies. The West German aircraft industry is playing an especially important role. According to the data of the Defense Ministry, the plants of MBB and Dornier concerns in Bavaria are to start shortly serial production of combat planes of the Tornado and Alfa-jet types whcih are to replace Starfighter F-104G and Fiat G-91 which are now in service in the West German Airforce.

Moreover, the leading aircraft-and-missile concern MBB has received an order for building 227 combat helicopters equipped with anti-tank missiles. Another big military project is for building new warships. Shipbuilding, machinebuilding and other West German firms have already started work on this project in accordance with the plans of the West German Defence Ministry. In all, six combat frigates equipped with missiles are being built for the navy. It is not ruled out, however, that the number of such warships will be increased to eight.

The firms Kraus-Maffei in Munich, Rhein Stahl in Kassel and some others have secured for themselves monopoly positions in equipping the Bundeswehr with heavy arms. They have supplied the Bundeswehr with thousands of Leopard tanks, Marder armoured personnel carriers, etc. It is planned to manufacture new types of combat machines, including Leopard-2 tanks. According to press reports the Bundeswehr is to be supplied with 1,800 tanks of this type within the next few years.

U.S. 'PRESSURES' NATO PARTNERS AT MUNICH MEETING

LD111910 Moscow TASS in English 1701 GMT 11 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Bonn, February 11, TASS--Washington representatives used the conference of political and military experts of a number of NATO countries, held in Munich, to exert additional pressure on their NATO partners for further increases in their military spendings. The demand was made by the U.S. defence assistant secretary, R. Komer, who accused West European governments of the lack of sufficient efforts to strengthen NATO defences.

Pressing for increased military budgets, R. Komer stressed that the increase must have a permanent and steady nature. He also said that the USA has developed plans and programmes which will help to reinforce 2-3 times American ground and air forces in Western Europe within a short time.

Using the false argument of "the Soviet threat", R. Komer was advocating the new military role of U.S. West European NATO allies and Japan against the Soviet Union and said that at the moment there is a unanimity of strategic interests between NATO, Japan and China.

The West German defence minister, Hans Apel, spoke for the further strengthening of relations between the West European countries and the United States.

He named as one of the central tasks Western "aid" to Pakistan, as well as a number of measures to strengthen the NATO southern flank, which means, first of all, the return of Greece to the NATO military organization.

TURKEY FORBIDS U.S. USE OF INCIRLIK BASE AGAINST IRAN

LD121151 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Feb 80 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Untitled TASS report from "The World Today" feature compiled by A. Nikanorov]

[Text] Turkey has refused the U.S. request for use of the NATO air base in Incirlik against Iran, Turkish National Defense Minister Ahmet Birincioglu has stated. He stressed that in the event of U.S. military intervention in Iran under no circumstances could the United States be given freedom of action from this base.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETS SWISS CP LEADER

LD061121 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 6 Feb 80 LD

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has congratulated Armand Magnin, secretary general of the Swiss Labor Party, on his 60th birthday. The eminent figure in the Swiss labor and communist movement has earned profound respect in Switzerland and abroad.

BREZHNEV SENDS ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS TO IRAN'S BANI-SADR

LD112204 Moscow TASS in English 1455 GMT 10 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 10, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev has congratulated the president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, and the entire Iranian people on the first anniversary of the revolution.

"We wish the Iranian people further success on the road of independent development and safeguarding of their sovereignty against encroachments by the imperialist forces," Leonid Brezhnev said in his telegramme.

Bani-Sadr Reply

LD111452 Moscow TASS in English 1424 GMT 11 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 11, TASS--A message from Abolhassan Bani-Sadr to Leonid Brezhnev, expressing sincere gratitude for the congratulations on the occasion of his election to the presidency of the Islamic Republic of Iran, has been received here.

The message expresses confidence that good-neighbourly relations between Iran and the USSR will be further developing.

KHOMEYNI ADDRESSES MESSAGE TO TEHRAN DEMONSTRATORS

LD111710 Moscow TASS in English 1618 GMT 11 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Tehran, February 11, TASS--On the occasion of the first anniversary of the Iranian revolution, Ayatollah Khomeyni addressed a message to the people, which was ready to today's mass manifestation in Tehran. The Iranian revolution, says the message, freed the country of the oppression of the diabolical forces of the world, led by the United States. It brought freedom and independence to the country. The Iranian people, stressed Ayatollah Khomeyni, must continue their resolute struggle to achieve a full liberation of their country from political, economic, military and cultural dependence on the United States.

Ayatollah Khomeyni expressed solidarity with the struggle of the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples against Israel, which has always served as a base for the United States.

BANI-SADR CRITICIZES STUDENTS FOR 'ARBITRARY' ACTIONS

LD111926 Moscow TASS in English 1723 GMT 11 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Tehran, February 11, TASS--In his PARS interview, the Iranian president, A. Bani-Sadr, sharply criticized the students still occupying the American Embassy in Tehran. According to Bani-Sadr, the students act as "a government within government." As president, said Bani-Sadr, I call on the students to end their arbitrary actions.

A spokesman of the students, followers of the Imam Khomeyni's course, said here that they and President Bani-Sadr differ in the ways of solving the problem of American hostages who, as it was repeatedly stressed by the students, can be released only on the condition of the return to Iran for trial of the former shah. We think that the Iranian people will decide for themselves who is right, said the spokesman.

IRANIAN DEMONSTRATORS WARN AGAINST 'COUP' PREPARATIONS

LD121119 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Feb 80 p 5 LD

[TASS report under the general headline "Islamic Revolutionary Council Session"]

[Text] Tehran, 7 February--Servicemen of Iranian commando subunits have held a demonstration protesting arrests and discharges from the army of members of the military revolutionary councils set up in the Iranian Armed Forces after the overthrown of the shah's regime. The demonstrators chanted slogans: "People, Be Vigilant, Traitors Are Preparing a Coup." At a rally held near the American Embassy the Iranian servicemen proclaimed their loyalty to Ayatollah Khomeyni and expressed support for the students who have seized the U.S. Embassy in their activities in exposing the American "fifth column" in Iran.

IRANIAN ENVOY TO USSR EXPRESSES HOPE FOR 'GOOD' RELATIONS

LD120822 Moscow TASS in English 2035 GMT 11 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 11, TASS--In its relations with Iran the Soviet Union proceed from the Leninist [word indistinct] international policy based on the principles of good-neighbourly relations, deep respect of the nations and the recognition of their right to determine their future without any foreign interference, said Chairman of the Soviet Society of Cultural Relations with Iran Academician Yevgeniy Sergeyev, addressing today a meeting of the Moscow public marking the first anniversary of the Iranian revolution.

The Soviet Union expressed its support of the revolution from the very beginning of the revolutionary events in Iran. Our country, stressed Academician Sergeyev, expresses its readiness for an active cooperation with the Islamic Republic of Iran in the spirit of good-neighbourly relations, mutually advantageous cooperation and non-interference.

New Iran has stopped being the gendarme of the Persian Gulf and the advance post of American imperialism in the Near East, said the academician.

Imperialist propaganda, deliberately distorting the essence of international aid given by the Soviet Union to Afghanistan, is trying to intimidate the Iranian people by the threat of a Soviet military intervention. "Such groundless accusations," said Academician Sergeyev, "demonstrate the plans of the United States to distract the attention of the Iranian and international public from the American policy of crude blackmail and interference in the internal affairs of revolutionary Iran, from the real threat on [as received] an American intervention in that country."

Speaking at the meeting, the ambassador of Iran, Mohammad Mokri, said that Iran and the Soviet Union are linked by traditionally good relations and broad cultural and other ties. The ambassador stressed that the people of Iran received with deep satisfaction the telegramme of Leonid Brezhnev expressing the feelings of friendship and good-neighbourly relations. The Soviet people, said the ambassador, are our good friends. We estimate highly the aid and support we received in the difficult days.

The meeting was also attended by the heads of diplomatic missions of a number of foreign countries in the USSR.

KOROTKOV COMMENTARY DENIES SOVIET DESIGNS ON IRAN

LD121012 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 11 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Now a commentary on the first anniversary of the Iranian revolution. It has been prepared by Vladimir Korotkov: The February revolution is a landmark in Iranian history. It was directed against the monarch and imperialist groups. It ushered in a new age in Iranian life and ended the rule of Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi--almost 40 years long. Those were grim years. Tens of thousands of patriots were killed. Violence and corruption were on the rampage. The shah was robbing the country and (?throwing) away its national treasures. He turned Iran into a colony of American imperialist forces. A backward country that doomed its people to poverty bought thousands of millions of dollars' worth of arms from the United States. The shah's regime of terror obediently toed Washington's line.

The Iranian revolution was a telling blow to the United States imperialist interests in the whole region. For that reason Washington has been pursuing an openly hostile policy towards revolutionary Iran, trying to force it to its knees. Washington is using any means to this end. On the pretext of concern for the fate of the American hostages the United States has amassed a huge fleet in the Persian Gulf. American bases in the countries close to Iran have been put on combat alert. Iranian assets in American banks were frozen and an economic blockade was practically declared against Iran. In an attempt to conceal its crude pressure on Iran and to demonstrate its military might, the United States is making up fantastic stories concerning Soviet policy and claiming that Soviet troops are moving along the border with Iran. These provocative fabrications are absolutely groundless, of course. It is obvious that the United States would like to lay the blame at this country's door. The Soviet Union has stressed time and again that is has never harbored expansionist ambitions. Unlike the United States, it is not laying claims to other countries' territory or wealth and is not seeking bases. The Soviet people entertain feelings of goodneighborly friendship toward Iran and respect its sovereignty and independence. The Soviet Union has demonstrated this more than once. It did this when Iran faced tense situations and when it was exposed to American provocations.

The general secretary of the Soviet Communist Party and president, Leonid Brezhnev, has confirmed this in a message of greetings to the Iranian leaders for the first anniversary of the revolution. President Brezhnev expressed the hope that relations between the two countries would continue to be based on friendship, good-neighborly feelings, equality and noninterference in each other's internal affairs. He also hopes that the development of relations on this basis will help promote world peace and security.

PLO'S HABASH STATES SUPPORT FOR USSR AFGHAN ACTIONS

LD111902 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1718 GMT 11 Feb 80 LD

["Firm Position"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 11 February, TASS--Deep gratitude to the CPSU and the Soviet people for their disinterested assistance and support of the just Palestinian cause has been expressed by the delegation of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine [PFLP].

It expressed the determination of the Palestinian patriots to facilitate in every way the strengthening of Arab-Soviet friendship.

This is stated in a report on the visit to Moscow at the invitation of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity With Asian and African Countries by a PFLP delegation led by George Habash.

During the delegation's talks with representatives of the Soviet public, George Habash expressed great appreciation for the international assistance of the Soviet Union to the people of Afghanistan and its anti-imperialist revolution and resolutely condemned the crude intervention of the United States in the affairs of the peoples of the Near and Middle East.

In the conditions which have come about, the importance of further combining and uniting the action of patriotic forces and all Arab peoples and states opposing the Camp David deal and defending their national rights and interests from the encroachments of imperialism was noted.

In this connection, the great significance of the firm position of the members of the national front [as received] was stressed--a position of firmness and counteraction in regard to a Near East settlement. The importance of the consistent implementation of the decisions of the all-Arab conferences in Baghdad and Tunis was pointed out.

ISRAEL PREPARING 'ARMED REPRISAL' AGAINST ARABS, MUSLIMS

LD081736 Moscow TASS in English 1642 GMT 8 Feb 80 LD

["Begin Makes Threats"--TASS headline]

[Text] Beirut, February 8, TASS--According to reports reaching here, Israeli Premier Begin, speaking in Jerusalem, has said that "Israel will not sit idle-handed if the Christian community of Lebanon finds itself in jeopardy." He added that "Israel's obligation to extend a helping hand to that community refers to the whole territory of Lebanon, not only its southern areas."

That provocative statement of the Israeli "hawk" is an undisguised threat with regard to sovereign Lebanon, it testifies to the growing appetites of the Israeli aggressors. The international public resolutely denounced the barbarous raids of the Israeli military on the south of Lebanon, where civilians--women, old men and children--die almost every day as a result of shelling and bombardment by the Israelis and units of their puppet Haddad. Begin's statement shows that Tel Aviv now intends to broaden the proportions of (?the) aggression now, not limiting itself to the south of Lebanon, to spread it to the whole territory of the country.

The profuse talk about "defending Christians" who, like Moslems, die from Israeli bullets and shells, cannot conceal the aggressive essence of the Tel Aviv policy directed against Lebanon, Syria and other Arab countries. While President Carter makes (?assurances) about the striving of the United States "to support and strengthen the relations of friendship" with Moslem countries, his Tel Aviv allies are preparing an armed reprisal against Arab and other Moslem peoples who come out against Israel's expansionism.

KUWAIT, SAUDI ARABIA REJECT WESTERN INTERFERENCE IN GULF

LD110955 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Feb 80 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Correspondent V. Borisov report from the "World Today" feature complied by B. Vasilyev: "Interference Rejected"]

[Text] The oil extracting states of the Persian Gulf region are expressing anxiety over the appeals, which have become increasingly frequent of late, by the U.S. administration to "defend" the countries of this region from the alleged "communist threat," assessing them as propaganda preparation for U.S. armed intervention for the purpose of seizing the oil resources.

With regard to the recent statements by U.S. Defense Secretary H. Borwn in which he persistently attempted to foist Pentagon "guardianship" on the Persian Gulf countries, Kuwaiti Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs 'Abd al-Aziz Husayn stated that his country rejects foreign interference in the region's affairs.

In an interview with Britain's SUNDAY TIMES Saudi Crown Prince Fahd ibn al-'Aziz opposed the siting of Western countries' military bases on the Arabian Peninsula and cast doubt on the claim by U.S. propaganda and official representatives about the alleged aggressive intentions of the Soviet Union in relation to Persian Gulf countries. "There is no proof," he stressed, "that the USSR has such plans."

ALGERIAN AIR FORCE CHIEF ARRIVES, TALKS WITH KUTAKHOV

LD111145 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Feb 80 p 3 LD

[Unattributed report: "A Guest From Algeria"]

[Text] Algerian Air Force Commander Lt Col B. Mussuni arrived in Moscow on 3 February on an official visit at the invitation of Chief Marshal of Aviation P.S. Kutakhov, air force commander in chief and USSR deputy minister of defense.

At the airport Algerian Air Force Commander Lt Col B. Mussuni was greeted by Chief Marshal of Aviation P.S. Kutakhov, Soviet generals and officers. The welcoming party included Algerian Ambassador to the USSR Ayyashi Yakir and Lt Col R. Ait-Idir, military, naval and air attache at the Algerian Embassy in Moscow.

On 4 February Lt Col B. Mussuni and the Algerian officers accompanying him laid wreaths at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at the Kremlin Wall.

The same day Lt Col B. Mussuni called on Chief Marshal of Aviation P.S. Kutakhov. A friendly conversation took place on matters of mutual interest.

Algerian Ambassador to the USSR Ayyashi Yakir and Military, Naval and Air Attache Lt Col R. Ait-Idir attended the meeting.

PRAVDA REVIEWS ANTHOLOGY OF ANDROPOV'S SPEECHES, ARTICLES

LD110935 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Feb 80 pp 3, 4 LD

[Editorial Article: "In the Struggle for the Party Cause, for the Ideals of Communism"]

[Text] The most strictly scientific approach to solving the problems of communist building and to the tasks of the struggle for peace and social progress, the indissoluble unity of theory and practice, loyalty to the fundamental Leninist principles of domestic a nd foreign policy--those are the characteristic features of the CPSU's all-embracing activity. This activity, its main directions and aims and its particular features at the present stage of social development are profoundly and consistently analyzed in the works of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the other CPSU and Soviet state leaders and are generalized by the collective thinking of the whole party.

Important theoretical and practical questions of further improving the developed socialist society, the Soviet way of life, our statehood, democracy and communist education are examined in the anthology of selected speeches and articles by Yu.V. Andropov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR KGB (Footnote) (Yu.V. Andropov. Selected Speeches and Articles. Moscow, Political Literature Publishing House, 1979, 318 pp).

The materials in the book, which cover the period of the author's work in leading party and state posts from 1942 through 1979, present a broad picture of Soviet Society's development and show the realism, humanism and class nature of the CPSU's policy.

Questions of the CPSU's leading and directing role in communist building and in all spheres of our country's social life occupy a central place in the anthology. The book reveals the indissoluble connection between the Soviet people's historic gains and the activity of the collective leader [vozhd] and political vanguard of the working class and the whole people--Lenin's party.

The CPSU enjoys the people's boundless trust. The reason for this, the author writes, is that the party "expresses working people's vital interests and the objective requirements of social development....The party has really proved that it successfully performs the role of leader and organizer of all the Soviet people's activity" (p 235). It was in extremely hard trials that Soviet people's unshakable trust in Lenin's party emerged and strengthened and the monolithic unity of party and people that is the most characteristic feature of our reality took shape.

Our party is called Leninist not only because it was created and nurtured by Vladimir Ilich Lenin, but also because it lives and works according to Lenin. The CPSU regards loyalty to Leninism "as the immutable law of its theoretical and practical activity" (p 5). It has invariably relied and continues to rely on the immortal Leninist teaching in determining the main directions of its policy at each stage of social development.

The very essence of this policy, the book cogently demonstrates, has always been and remains concern for increasing the Soviet land's economic might, insuring peaceful conditions for socialist and communist building and improving working people's life. Its implementation has been crowned with historic successes. In the sociopolitical sphere there is the complete elimination of class and national oppression and inequality, the formation of a new historic community of people--the Soviet people--society's inviolable unity, its attainment of the heights of developed socialism and the assertion of the socialist way of life. [paragraph continues]

In the economic sphere there is the transformation of the country's economy into a unified national economic complex and the creation in each republic of highly developed industry and large-scale mechanized agriculture. In the ideological sphere there is the complete victory of the Marxist-Leninist world outlook, the transformation of the working class' ideology into the ideology of all the people, and the firm assertion of the ideas of internationalism in Soviet people's consciousness. In the cultural sphere there is the creation of a common Soviet culture--socialist in content and national in form--and the swift growth of society's intellectual potential and the spiritual wealth of each Soviet republic (see pp 196-199, 279). These achievements are extremely vivid, irrefutable evidence of the correctness of our party's Leninist political course.

It is important to note that many materials in the anthology view the CPSU's activity as part and parcel of [V Yedinstve S] the fraternal parties' activity. The author reveals the objective need to deepen and expand the socialist countries' comprehensive cooperation and exchange of experience in the most diverse spheres of economic, cultural and party building and to develop socialist democracy. The CPSU is firmly convinced that "if a correct, Marxist-Leninist policy is pursued, combining the interests of each socialist country with the interests of the whole community and with the interests of the communist and liberation movement, different approaches to particular specific issues ought not to disrupt our unity" (p 83). For this unity is based on common aims, on the coincidence of basic, fundamental interests, on respect for the independence of each party and state.

Respect for other countries and peoples is the cornerstone of all the international activity of Lenin's party and the Soviet state. This approach certainly presupposes an equally respectful position in response; an honest policy proceeds from expectation that there will be honest partners. These principles were completely nullified in the activity of the Beijing leadership and in the practice and ideology of Maoism, which has effectively not changed its nature even since Mao's death. The anthology cogently exposes the splittist actions and cynical hegemonist policy of the Chinese leadership, which operates from fiercely anti-Soviet positions, does all it can to fuel international tension and is effectively the most dangerous enemy of progressive, national liberation movements.

Our party's position here is perfectly clear. The Soviet Union, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has said, sees its most important aim in international affairs as being "to prevent mankind from sliding into war and to defend and consolidate peace--universal, just and lasting. That is our unshakable course."

The party implements this course by defending socialism's vital interests, consistently implementing the principles of proletarian internationalism and invariably expressing solidarity with the peoples' struggle for freedom and social progress and against exploitation and colonial oppression.

The USSR has no intention of interfering in other countries' affairs, no intention of "exporting" revolution. A revolution is the result of a society's internal development, Lenin said. It cannot "emerge in a foreign country by order or by agreement" (Complete Collected Works, Vol 36, p 457). Each people determine their destiny themselves. But if they choose the path of struggle, if they are forced to battle against the colonialist and repel attacks by foreign interventionists and hired killers, our sympathies have been and will continue to be on their side (see p 17).

The book pays much attention to questions of further strengthening our statehood, developing socialist democracy, strengthening Soviet legality and improving the CPSU's ideological work.

Our state is a state of the whole people. It is that not only because it performs the will of the whole people. But also because all the activity of the organs of state power---which is directed by the party and subordinated to the interests of the working people's masses--is implemented with their everyday support and direct participation. "Socialism is democratic by its very nature, for it cannot exist and develop without involving the many millions of working people's masses in active political creative work, in the administration of society and the state" (p 11). It is this that defines all the processes of developing the Soviet society's political system, the place, role and nature of its elements, and the organic combination of the strengthening of socialist statehood with the development of socialist democracy. Under the conditions of our system, the author notes, the strengthening of the state and the development of democracy are a united process.

Something of particular interest in this connection is the fundamental differences--or, to be more accurate, contrasts--between the approaches of the socialist state and the bourgeois state toward strengthening the state, and these differences are precisely described in the anthology. A bourgeois state is regarded as strong when it can foist monopoly capital's will on the working people. But we see our state's strength as lying in the ability to express and implement the will of the working people and all the people, in the masses' active participation in administering society, in their revolutionary creative work (see pp 151-152).

These fundemental differences between the natures of the two forms of statehood are a kind of expression of the class nature of democracy. No matter how political speculators from the camp of bourgeois ideologists and revisionists try to contrast so-called "pure democracy" with socialist democracy, only one thing lies behind these attempts--a desire to obscure the class nature of democracy and evade the main issue. The issue of the bourgeoisie's economic and political dominance of the working people. But it is this that determines the content of democracy. "...So long as ownership remains in the capitalists' hands," V.I. Lenin pointed out, "any democracy will only be a hypocritically disguised bourgeois dictatorship" (Vol 37, p 437).

The communists have never concealed that socialist democracy is class in character. This is expressed in the fact that it is democracy for the working people's masses. It has as its basis social ownership of the means of production, which eliminates exploitation of others' labor. It is really implemented in the everyday practice of the millions of soviets of people's deputies, the tens of millions of activists in those soviets and the members of trade unions, the Komsomol and other social organizations that participate directly in resolving all state and social tasks (see pp 313, 227). Socialism does not merely proclaim the ideas of democracy, equality and freedom, but implements them in practice, insuring for working people broad socioeconomic rights and true people's power.

The defense, strengthening and improvement of the state of the whole people and of our democracy are the concern of all the people. Socialist democracy is inconceivable without the strictest observance of legality, the strengthening of law and order and respect by each member of society for the laws and norms of socialist communal life. All the country's working people are interested in this. That is why socialist democracy assumes strict discipline (p 179). The nature of the socialist society is such that the expansion of rights and freedoms is organically connected with the heightening of everyone's responsibility to society and the observance of civic duties. If any member of our society neglects his duties and disregards the norms of social behavior, he is thereby damaging both himself and other people, to say nothing of social interests.

For the overwhelming majority of Soviet people it has become an inner requirement, habit and norm of behavior to discharge their civic duties and respect customary and statutory law. However, the author notes, we cannot turn a blind eye to the fact that in our society there are still instances of an underdeveloped sense of social duty. Plunderers of socialist property, moneygrubbers, hooligans, scroungers and people who evade socially useful labor are still encountered in our country (see p 265). Bureaucracy, which Lenin called the worst internal enemy of the new society, has still not been eradicated and cases of a callous attitude toward people, rudeness, formalism and official presumption are encountered (see p 13). These phenomena run counter to Soviet laws and to the interests of the working class and all the working people. No one is given the "right" to damage society and prevent honest people from living, working and resting in tranquillity. The strengthening of statehood, the development of the democracy of social principles in administration, strict legality--all serve the cause of resolutely overcoming those phenomena and further improving the ideological and moral atmosphere in our society.

Ideological factors have a tremendous role here: working people's education in the spirit of high political consciousness and a communist attitude to labor and the mobilization of the efforts of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry and people's intelligentsia for the struggle to implement the plans outlined by the party. The exacerbation of the ideological struggle between the two opposing social systems also demands that constant and ever-increasing attention be paid to ideological problems. This struggle has been going on since the first days of October; it is engendered by the objective laws of social development and the existence of states with different social systems. As recent experience has shown, the improvement of relations between them and the relaxation of tension have intensified the ideological confrontation to an unprecedented extent. In their desire to retard the beneficial changes in the international situation imperialism's ideologists are extracting every available means and method from the cold war arsenals in an attempt to turn the struggle of ideas into "psychological warfare" and a constant succession of acts of ideological subversion against the USSR and the other socialist countries. Anti-Soviet radio stations, emigree organizations hostile to socialism and other subversive centers have begun to expand their activity under the leadership of the imperialist powers' special services. The correctness of Lenin's remark that when the bourgeoisie's ideological influence on the masses declines, "the bourgeoisie has ALWAYS AND EVERYWHERE [capitalized words published in boldface] resorted and will continue to resort to the most desperate lies and slander" (Vol 25, p 352) has been confirmed once again.

Yu Y. Andropov's book shows the way the ideological activity of detente's opponents has increased for many years, the kind of forms and methods they have used in shamelessly distorting the aims and very essence of the policy of the CPSU and Soviet state, and the way they have sought and continue to seek to denigrate Soviet reality, "erode and shake Soviet people's communist conviction, impose on us views and morals alien to socialism and ultimately secure political and social changes in Soviet society benefiting imperialism" (p 267). Using "concern" for freedom, democracy and human rights as camouflage, they try to discredit socialism and the world's first working people's state.

The ability to assess from precise class positions events, phenomena and all the reality around us assumes paramount importance under these conditions. To lose class feeling is to lose the most reliable reference point in life and in the struggle against the feeble encroachments of our ideological opponents, against the echoes of the past that are still heard sometimes and against certain people's antisocial actions. Our achievements are great, but this in no way means we have built an ideal world populated by ideal people. The building of the new society is a complex process, and this complexity finds expression in particular in the way an individual may sometimes find himself at variance with particular aspects of the social environment in which he lives.

A principled approach toward these facts of reality has been determined by the party with the utmost precision on the basis of Soviet law. We are grateful to those who voice valid criticism of any shortcomings and seek to help the cause. We seek to help those who are deluded and mistaken, to make them change their minds, to dispel their delusions. But those renegades who have no support inside the country, who deliberately harm our society and who embark on the path of anti-Soviet activity must--and do--suffer punishment in complete accordance with the Soviet laws.

It is from this viewpoint of the ideological struggle that the book considers the importance of the party's ideological education work as a whole. There are no figures that could completely express the results of this work. But the entire Soviet people feel its results. Soviet people's communist conviction, unity and dedication to the socialist homeland and the cause of Lenin's party have become still stronger. An atmosphere of a respectful and solicitous attitude toward people, exactingness toward oneself and others, trust combined with strict responsibility and true comradeliness and mutual assistance has existed in our society for many years now. This atmosphere is one of the most noteworthy and effective factors in our social life.

The issues covered in Yu. V. Andropov's anthology show the creative force of the CPSU's political course. The speeches and articles represented in the book are new evidence of the attention paid by the party to developing Marxism-Leninism and of the profound scientific substantiation of the plans for communist building.

GRISHIN SPEAKS AT KOMSOMOL CONFERENCE

LD011611 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jan 80 p 2 LD

[Unattributed report on speech by V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, at 25 January "24th Conference of Moscow City Komsomol Organization": "Loyalty to Lenin's Behests"]

[Excerpt] Our young people are growing up morally healthy, active, purposeful and profoundly devoted to the ideas and actions of the Communist Party. But there are also shortcomings in the education of young people in our country. Deviations from the socialist norms of morality and ethics are tolerated among young people, and there are slackers, idlers and spongers. Of course they do not determine the complexion of our young people; they are an infintesimal minority. But such people exist, and thorough and serious work must be conducted with them. Phenomena and behavior which contradict our society's principles must be persistently eradicated. At the same time we must do all we can to propagandize our communist ideals and to educate people using the numerous examples of concern for the common good and examples in which individual and collective interests are combined. The rising generation's world outlook is taking shape in a situation of acute ideological struggle between socialism and imperialism. There was a time when imperialism strove to crush socialism by military force. Now it no longer dares to embark on military adventures. Imperialists direct their main efforts toward undermining socialism from within. Moscow is subjected to the most concentrated attack from imperialism. Intelligence agents and provocateurs, disseminators of ideologically harmful literature, bourgeois customs and morals, religious prejudices, and nationalist views are sent to Moscow disguised as tourists and members of various delegations. All this has a negative influence on a certain section of our young people.

The struggle against bourgeois and revisionist ideology is not sufficiently well organized here. Educational work against the influence of nationalist, Zionist and religious propaganda is not always consistently conducted. [paragraph continues]

Political studies, lectures, oral forms of political agitation and individual work with people are still not used effectively enough in unmasking bourgeois ideology. It is incumbent on the Komsomol organizations to wage an offensive struggle, as V.I. Lenin said, "against all bourgeois ideology." They must actively and purposefully oppose bourgeois propaganda with our ideological-educational work with young people, and conduct it in such a way that it embraces all groups of young people in its ideological influence.

This year, as we know, the summer Olympic games are taking place in Moscow. This places great responsibility on the Komsomol organizations. Young construction workers and Moscow VUZ students are making a considerable contribution to the construction and modernization of Olympic projects. The task is now to complete the construction of Olympic projects as rapidly as possible, to provide good services for the games participants and to help our guests to become better acquainted with the city and understand our achievements and traditions and the advantages of the socialist way of life.

We must take into account here that people with various political views and convictions will be coming to the Olympics, and there will be those who come with unfriendly intentions. In their dealings with the foreigners the capital's Komsomol members and young people must show not only good will and hospitality but also political vigilance and the USSR citizen's sense of dignity.

The present-day international situation makes it necessary for Komsomol organizations to improve the way in which questions concerning our country's foreign policy and the international situation are explained to young people. The international situation is still characterized by a great strengthening of the forces of peace, national liberation and world socialism. Certain imperialist circles, notably imperialism's strike force, the United States, do not wish to accept this fact.

They are pursuing a policy of anti-Sovietism and anticommunism, whipping up an arms race, stepping up NATO military preparations and trying to secure American imperialism's military-political diktat. The decision by NATO's December session to develop new U.S. long-range nuclear missile facilities and deploy them in a number of West European countries was also aimed at achieving these aims. It is an attempt to upset the existing balance of forces and to try to achieve military superiority over the socialist states. The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries naturally cannot allow the NATO bloc to create positions of superiority for itself. Nobody has been able to do this in the past, and the prospects for doing so today are all the more remote.

The United States is now organizing an anti-Soviet campaign in connection with the well-known events in Afghanistan, where, at the request of the lawful Afghan Government, the Soviet Union has sent a limited contingent of troops in order to prevent external interference in that country's affairs. In his replies to questions from a PRAVDA correspondent which drew an enormous response throughout the world, L.I. Brezhnev convincingly demonstrated that the U.S. administration's provocative actions are an ill-considered attempt to use the events in Afghanistan to exacerbate international relations.

In explaining questions concerning the Soviet Union's foreign policy, Komsomol organizations must make fuller use of our opportunities for the ideological education of young people, insure that they adopt a class approach to the evaluation of international events, increase vigilance, strengthen the fostering of communist conviction and implacability toward bourgeois ideology among youth, and mobilize young people's efforts to further strengthen our state's economic and defense might.

GOSPLAN OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON 1979 PLAN FULFILLMENT FIGURES

LD111523 Moscow TRUD in Russian 27 Jan 80 p 1 LD

[Economic review by V. Vanchikov, deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan: "Using Reserves"]

[Text] The national economy's development rates achieved last year made it possible to insure a further buildup of the country's economic potential. The USSR Central Statistical Administration figures attest that the national income rose 2 percent compared with 1978, industrial production output rose 3.4 percent, two-thirds of its increase being insured by labor productivity growth. Over this period the state seal of quality was bestowed on over 44,000 articles, over 840 new types of machinery, equipment, instruments and materials were put into series production, and about 160 progressive manufacturing processes were introduced.

Thanks to the consistent implementation of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, the level of the people's prosperity planned for 1979 was achieved. The population's real per capita incomes increased 3 percent in 1979 and average monthly wages rose 2.2 percent. New, higher wages and salaries were introduced for 31 million workers and employees in the nonproductive sectors. Over 100 million square meters of housing were constructed.

The workers of the gas industry, chemical and petroleum machine building, instrument building, the production of means of automation and control systems, tractor, agricultural, road and municipal machine building, the medical, automotive and a number of other industries achieved success in 1979. They overfulfilled the plans for the sale of output. This indicator was fulfilled by the industry of all the union republics.

Above-plan cultural and consumer and household goods worth over R165 million were produced. The enterprises of the Ministry of the Gas Industry, the Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry and the Ministry of the Radio Industry insured the most rapid growth rates for their production.

We cannot fail to note that objective difficulties--the harsh winter, the drought over a considerable part of the country's territory last summer--had an impact on the development of the national economy. This and the shortcomings in the economic activity of a number of enterprises and sectors of industry, transport, agriculture and construction led to the point where some plan targets were underfulfilled. If we compare the indicators for the fulfillment of the plan as a whole for each year of the current 5-year plan, we can see that in 1979 they were worse than in other years.

A reduction in the volumes of industrial production was allowed by a number of ministries, including the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy and the USSR Ministry of the Timber and Wood Processing Industry. They gave the national economy 2.1 million tons of finished rolled ferrous metals and over 10 million cubic meters of commerical timber less than in 1978. Serious shortcomings in the work of the metallurgy workers and timber procurement workers are holding up the development of many sectors.

Serious omissions on the part of the ministry leaders in the timely preparations of the raw material base and in the commissioning of new capacities, and violations of technological discipline and accidents affected the fulfillment of the plan by the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy.

The USSR Ministry of the Timber and Wood Processing Industry pays scant attention to the construction of highways able to function "in all seasons." The utilization of narrow-gage railroads over the year is only 75 percent of their capacity as a result the shipment of timber is being held up. The rhythm of work of pulp and paper enterprises is being disrupted because of regular breakdowns in timber deliveries.

The enterprises of the Ministry of the Construction Materials industry failed to fulfill the targets for the production of almost all types of output. The cement shortfall was over 2 million tons. And the reason here is not only the unsatisfactory supply of electricity and rail cars but also that the ministry is assimilating only extremely slowly new methods for producing this very important construction material.

The gas industry workers are working successfully. They overfulfilled the plan not only for the sale of output but also for a number of other indicators, including labor productivity growth.

Oil and gas condensate extraction increased by 14 million tons. However, the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry failed to fulfill the plan target. Its enterprises were unprepared for work under the conditions of the intensification of production whereby it is necessary to increase the number of mechanized boreholes, and step up the output from highly productive deposits and the volume of drilling in new regions.

The systematic lag in the provision of field facilities and the commissioning of socio-cultural and consumer service projects is a substantial reason for the underfulfillment of extraction and drilling plans. This leads to a large turnover and shortage of skilled cadres.

Transport plays an important part in the country's economy. According to the USSR Central Statistical Administration figures, overall freight turnover increased 1 percent compared with the previous year, totalling 6 trillion ton-kilometers. At the same time the national economic freight shipments situation remains strained. In his speech at the CPSJ Central Committee November (1979) Plenum, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, noted the unsatisfactory work by transport. In particular rail transport. The Ministry of Railways has allowed a reduction in shipments compared with 1978. Here the timely delivery to consumers of freight such as timber, construction materials, petroleum and petroleum products, coal, and mineral fertilizers was not insured. The main reasons for the poor utilization of rolling stock are the deterioration in the leadership of the railroads' operational activity on the part of the Ministry of Railways, shortcomings in the maintenance and repair of cars, locomotives and track, and frequent violations of technological and production discipline.

In 1979 the speed of train traffic on a number of railroads fell, and stoppages of cars during loading operations and their turnaround time increased. Stoppages are particularly great at enterprises of the ministry of construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises, the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, the Ministry of Heavy Machine Building, the Ministry of Power Machine Building, the Ministry of the Chemical Industry, and the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification.

Profit is an important indicator of economic activity. Last year it rose 1 percent compared with 1978. But this amount could be greater if all enterprises, associations and organizations fulfilled the targets for reducing the prime cost of output.
[paragraph continues]

However, in the contracting construction organizations, for instance, profits fell by hundreds of millions of rubles because of the rise in the prime cost of construction and installation work. One reason lies in large administrative and managerial expenses. To this day a four-tier and even five-tier system of management is in operation in construction in the majority of cases. The past year was marked by the publication of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Improving Planning and Intensifying the Impact of the Economic Mechanism on Improving Production Efficiency and Work Quality." It provides for measures which should promote the further development of our economy. Their speediest implementation will promote the successful fulfillment of the state targets of the 5-year plan.

GOSSNAB DENIES EXISTENCE OF GASOLINE SALES RESTRICTIONS

LD111119 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 30 January 1980 carries on page 3 a 1,200-word article by G. Ovcharenko under the rubric "How Are You Being Served?" "A Line at the Gas Pump" in reply to a reader's letter. Ovcharenko discusses shortcomings in the provision of gasoline for private motorists and motorcyclists in Donetskaya Oblast, concluding thus: "And finally: USSR Gossnab tells us that there are no restrictions on the sale of gas to owners of private motor vehicles. Situations like the one we see in Donetskaya Oblast are merely due to inefficiency on the part of some local economic workers and unsatisfactory work by transportation workers."

INDUSTRY MINISTRY INFORMS IZVESTIYA OF GEOTHERMAL ENERGY PLANS

LD111305 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Jan 80 Morning Edition p 1 LD

[USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification "Reply to the Editorial Office": "Effectiveness of Our Articles"]

[Text] The USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification has examined the article "The Earth's Heat" (IZVESTIYA No 210, 1979).

The utilization of geothermal energy in the national economy is a complex problem requiring the participation of a number of ministries--of geology, the gas industry, the petroleum industry, the chemical industry, power machine building and agriculture--and of republic ministries of municipal services. With the aim of developing immediate measures to utilize renewable sources of energy in the national economy, appropriate targets for the listed ministries are envisaged by a resolution of the USSR Gosplan.

The USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification, together with the USSR Ministry of Geology, the Ministry of the Gas Industry, the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry and the USSR Academy of Sciences, are instructed in 1980 to draw up a draft register of active wells and to prepare proposals for their utilization, and also a technical and economic report on the utilization of thermal waters in heating supplies for residential and industrial buildings.

The USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification, in conjunction with the USSR Academy of Sciences, will prepare in 1980 technical and economic feasibility studies for building major geothermal power stations in the Dagestan ASSR and Kamchatskaya Oblast.

The USSR Ministry of Agriculture, with participation from the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification and the USSR Ministry of Geology, is instructed to develop a technical and economic report on the utilization of thermal waters in heating supplies for hothouses, livestock complex premises and other agricultural buildings.

EIGHT COSMOS SATELLITES LAUNCHED 12 FEBRUARY

LD120814 Moscow TASS in English 0800 GMT 12 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 12 TASS--Eight artificial earth satellites of the Cosmos series (1156-1163) were launched in the USSR today. All eight sputniks were put on orbit by a single carrier rocket.

Scientific apparatuses installed in the satellites have been designed for continuation of the exploration of outer space.

All eight sputniks are moving close to the calculated orbits with the initial parameters: period of revolution--115.4 minutes, maximum distance from earth surface--1,528 kilometres, minimum distance--1,450 kilometres, and orbit angle--74 degrees.

The apparatuses function smoothly.

GEOLOGY MINISTER VISITS GEORGIA, TALKS WITH SHEVARDNADZE

LD081605 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 17 Jan 80 p 1 LD

[GRUZINFORM report: "For the Further Development of the Republic's Mineral and Raw Material Base"]

[Text] USSR Geology Minister Ye.A. Kozlovskiy has been in Georgia. He visited geological teams engaged in prospecting work and visited the Caucasus Institute of Mineralogy and the Goergian Academy of Sciences Institute of Geology. Questions of introducing the achievements of geological science more widely into practice were raised in conversation with geologists and scientific workers.

The minister noted the republic's great potential for extending and deepening geological prospecting work. The discovery and further utilization of very rich mineral deposits and the development of Georgia's national economy depend to a great extent on geologists' successful activity.

Ye.A. Kozlovskiy made trips to Madneuli, Chiatura and Borzhomi and visited mining enterprises, where he asked about the prospects for the exploitation of deposits and about mineral deposits.

There was a meeting between E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, and USSR Geology Minister Ye.A. Kozlovskiy.

A session of the Georgian CP Central Committee Bureau discussed problems of intensifying geological prospecting work, further developing the mineral raw materials base and shortening the time taken to prospecting periods in the republic.

The following accompanied Ye.A. Kozlovskiy on his tour of the republic; Z.A. Chkheidze, secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee; V.I. Vadachoriya, deputy chairman of the Georgian Council of Ministers; and B.Z. Barsukov, chief of the Georgian CP Central Committee Industry and Transport department.